FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON MAY DAY PARADES

AU011830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 May 81

[Summary] Our socialist motherland is celebrating May Day--the day of international workers solidarity and the second day of celebrating Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary, under the slogan: "Day of the People's Labor Achievements in Bulgaria."

Festive parades were held in all towns and villages. People are rejoicing at the results of their work and making plans for future successes.

The collectives of the Sofia plants and enterprises demonstrated their firm resolve to further proceed along the path, traced by the BCP, during their parade in the streets of the capital today.

"From the honorary platform at the 9 September Square in front of the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum the working people were greeted by the following officials: Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly. Also present were Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay Georgiev, Yanko Markov, Angel Dimitrov, Aleksi Ivanov and Dimitur Karamukov, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; Dimo Dichev, chairman of the National Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee of Sofia City; and Col Eng Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut."

With chants and slogans in honor and to the glory of the BCP, the working people throughout the country expressed our people's close cohesion around the April plenum policy of our party. Festive pledges and successful assessments of past achievements are characterizing the parades in all our towns and villages.

DEFENSE MINISTER ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED

AU011947 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Apr 81 p 2

["Order of the Day" issued 28 April by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, on occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Bulgarian Civil Defense system]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and commanders of the Civil Defense formations!
Comrade Soldiers, sergeants, and petty officers!
Comrade officers and generals!
Comrade workers, employees and veterans of civil defense!
Soldiers of the reserve!

On 28 April the soldiers and commanders of the civil defense formations and all Bulgarian people are festively celebrating the 30th anniversary of the establishment of civil defense in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The years that followed the victory of 9 September 1944 are the most fruitful period in the 1,300 years history of Bulgaria. Today our country is an advanced socialist state with great achievements in all fields of social life and with an enhanced international prestige.

Along with our motherland's upsurge in building a developed socialist society our civil defense has strengthened and developed. Under the leadership and care of the BCP, inspired by the love of our people, with the active participation of party, state and economic organs, as well as of social organizations, with the invaluable assistance of the USSR civil defense, our Bulgarian civil defense has developed as a firmly organized all-state system capable of implementing the tasks of defending the population and our national economy against the effect of mass destruction means inflicted by the enemy, or in case of natural disasters, as well as in case of great production accidents.

The personnel of the civil defense system welcomes the 30th anniversary of its establishment, closely rallied around the April plenum policy of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, with increased energy and readiness to fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party. Our civil defense staff is well aware that the exacerbation of the international situation caused by imperialism, and above all by the leading circles in the United States and by the Chinese hegemonists, demands even greater efforts in perfecting training and the readiness of the staffs, services and formations of the civil defense system.

This year the civil defense soldiers and commanders are celebrating their holiday under circumstances of nationwide labor and political upsurge, stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 12th BCP Congress and the 25th anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April plenum, as well as from the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. The civil defense staff is reporting on great results achieved in training, combat and mobilization readiness.

Inspired by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, learning from the great experience of civil defense in the USSR, the soldiers and commanders of our civil defense system will perseveringly work to achieve even greater successes in constructing and developing our socialist motherland. They are ready, at any time, to follow the call of the party and, together with the Bulgarian People's Army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, headed by the invincible Soviet Army, to defend their motherland as well as the socialist community.

Comrade soldiers and commanders of the civil defense formations: Comrade soldiers, sergeants and petty officers, comrade officers and generals! Comrade workers, employees and veterans of the civil defense! Soldiers of the reserve!

I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of civil defense and express my gratitude for the worthy implementation of your soldierly and civic duty.

I wish you health and even greater results in socialist competition for a worthy celebration of the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary.

Long live and strengthen the unity and combat friendship among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, headed by the invincible Soviet Army!

Glory to the BCP--the organizer and source of inspiration of all our victories!

Long live our beloved fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

[Signed] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

BTA REPORTS TURKISH TRADE MINISTER'S STATEMENT

AU302015 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Apr (BTA)--The Turkish minister of trade, Mr Kemal Canturk, who left the country today, told a BTA reporter: "We came to Bulgaria not only to seek ways for the expansion of bilateral trade, but also to explore the possibilities for adopting new forms of cooperation. I hope that the mutual economic ties will be to the benefit of not only the two neighbouring peoples, but to understanding in the Balkans as well."

"During the meeting with State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, I became convinced that there is a wish for cooperation on the part of Bulgaria. Very useful were the talks also with the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, at the invitation of whom I visited the country, and with the minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov, with the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Andrey Lukanov and with Mr Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, with the minister of mechanical engineering, Mr Toncho Chakurov. I think that the meetings just held will open up greater chances for the expansion of Bulgaro-Turkish cooperation, while the forthcoming session of the Bulgaro-Turkish committee for economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation due to be held at the end of May will outline concrete prospects for the expansion of mutual economic relations."

AFGHAN APRIL REVOLUTION CELEBRATED IN SOFIA

AU011927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan celebrated its national holiday--the anniversary of the April revolution victory of 1978. On this occasion a festive meeting was held in our capital, organized by the Fatherland Front National Council, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Bulgarian-Afghan Friendship Society.

Among those present was Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations also attended the celebration.

Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union and chairman of the Bulgarian-Afghan Friendship Society, stated as follows in his report: Already for 3 years the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been waging a successful struggle to overcome the socioeconomic backwardness of the country, as well as to achieve a better material and intellectual life.

After this Ivan Prumov spoke on the difficult conditions under which the Afghan people's struggle continues in defending the revolutionary achievements.

The aggressive actions against revolution were particularly intensified after the victory during the second stage of the revolution at the end of 1979. The United States is complicating the situation by military hysteria and by threats to peace not only in that area, but throughout the world.

Pointing out that the April revolution and its new stage which began on 27 December 1979 opened a new page of friendship and cooperation in the relations between our parties and peoples, the speaker expressed firm confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the People's Revolutionary Party of Afghanistan, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples, in the interest of peace and security throughout the world.

Emriaz Hassan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Bulgaria, addressed the audience with sincere words of gratitude. He expressed his high appreciation of the assistance accorded by our country to the people of Afghanistan in their just struggle.

QADDUMI-LED PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 MAY

AU031800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] On 3 May a delegation of the PLO arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation is led by Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department.

At Sofia Airport the Palestinian guests were greeted by Dimitur Stan'shev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and other officials. (Aulni Nazar), temporarily heading the PLO representative mission in Sofia, was also at the airport.

DAILY REPORTS ON LIBYAN TU DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU120000 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Council, a delegation of the Libyan General Federation of Producers led by (Ruhuma Fathi Belkasem), secretary on administrative matters; Ahmad (Said al-Shabani), chairman of printing trade union workers, and (Fathi Omar Adala), secretary of trade union workers involved in electricity, gas and water systems, have paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the eminent figure of the international workers and trade union movement. The delegation was received by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

The representatives of the General Federation of Producers paid a visit to Blagoevgrad Okrug, to economic and cultural projects and also had talks with trade union figures and working people. The guests were cordially welcomed everywhere.

The delegation also met and had talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by its secretary, Comrade Georgi Borgov. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, the two delegations briefed each other on trade union activity in both countries and also exchanged views on the international trade union movement.

The delegations expressed wholehearted support for the latest Soviet peace proposals as proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress which will undoubtedly play a great role in mobilizing all forces struggling to safeguard world peace and also reaffirmed the trade union's determination to continue the struggle against the arms race as well as for disarmament, for a more correct international economic system and for social progress and peace.

The two delegations expressed support for the documents recently signed between the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the international confederation of Arab trade unions and expressed the two organizations' readiness to spare no efforts to strengthen the unity and joint action of the international trade union movement to defend the fundamental interests of the working people of the world.

The representatives of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the General Federation of Producers are convinced that the development of ties between the two organizations will contribute to further strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Bulgarian and the Libyan working people. They also expressed a determination to make efforts to further deepen bilateral cooperation.

The delegation of the Libyan General Federation of Producers has invited an official delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by its chairman to pay a visit to Libya and attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the revolution. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

LEADERS ATTEND STATE AWARDS CEREMONY 30 APRIL

Hoffmann Speaks

LD011129 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Opening speech by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, delivered at the state awards ceremony in Prague Castle on 30 April--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the republic, dear women comrades, esteemed comrades, dear guests!

I am opening the traditional festive assembly in Prague Castle, which has already become an integral part of the May Day celebrations of our socialist history. We are taking part in the high appreciation of the honest work of those who have made the greatest contribution to the results achieved, who have been fulfilling selflessly the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, who have been successfully securing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and who by their exemplary deeds have made a significant and meritorious contribution toward achieving further successes in the building of an advanced socialist society and in the growth of the material and cultural standards of the working class and of all working people.

Since our last assembly we have witnessed important events and significant milestones which have substantially and very positively influenced the political atmosphere in our country. They have provoked an enormous upsurge of work, political activity and socialist competition. We celebrated the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia and made a big effort aimed at the fulfillment of the tasks of the last year of and indeed the whole of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Since the beginning of 1981, the resolve of the party and society to make a successful entry into the Seventh 5-Year Plan has been manifest, despite the prevailing complicated external and internal conditions and despite the not insignificant difficulties, to ensure the steady fulfillment of the planned tasks.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress have become a great inspiration for the working collectives. Their preparation, direction and results as well as the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ have been projected favorably in our activity. They continue to carry their influence in the form of the large number of long-term socialist pledges which were made in honor of both congresses as well as the anniversary of the party. These pledges are now being successfully implemented. The gratitude of the CPCZ and of all of society belongs to those who by their conscientious and responsible work are an example to others and to all who are selflessly fulfilling their tasks. This gratitude belongs primarily to you on whom the highest state distinctions and honorary titles will be conferred today in these historic rooms of Prague Castle.

I welcome you at this festive assembly. I welcome members of your families, representatives of the party, state and social bodies and organizations, members of the diplomatic corps, other foreign guests and declare our assembly opened.

I request Comrade Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the CSSR, to deliver his festive address.

Strougal Gives Address

LD011150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR prime minister, at the Klement Gottwald prize presentation ceremony in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary and President of the CSSR, esteemed comrades and dear guests!

It is more than 3 decades since Comrade Klement Gottwald established the tradition of these meetings. We assemble every year in the rooms which remember glorious as well as moving moments of this country's history and of its people on the eve of the festival of labor and glorious days of our liberation in order to pay tribute to the selflessness and creative endeavor of those of our fellow-citizens who, by their deeds, have foreshadowed the future period. We justly appreciate their modern heroism, their sense of the new, their effort to give society as much as possible and their attitude of true housekeepers.

The riverbed of their initiative is broader and broader. Its continually more powerful flow sweeps away sterile mediocrity and brings new fertile ground from which the rich harvests of tomorrow will spring. The best of them are here today among us. They have come from various places in our homeland and represent various branches of human activity. Among them are workers, farmers, technicians, scientists, artists and party and other publicly active workers. In you, on whom high state distinctions will be conferred today, we see the followers of those whose names have become an integral part of the history of socialist construction, those who are making a significant contribution to the enrichment of our society's life and its happiness today. Your work is a manifestation of a high degree of civic consciousness, an expression of a sincere and profound attitude toward the country which is your home, as well as to the struggle of all our people for a new and better world. It is a manifestation of your sincere attitude toward the new social system. Our common strength is derived from socialism. From it springs the reality that we are not divided by irreconcilable class and national contradictions. We are a community of labor, a community for which socialism is the condition of life and progress in the present as well as in future generations. Our honor and dignity, aspirations and hopes are anchored in it.

Only in the conditions of socialism can we set before ourselves the noble aim of making this country the happiest home for all who live and work here.

Our meeting today is taking place shortly after the 16th Communist Party Congress concluded its deliberations. This congress is registered in the rich, 60 year-old history of the party as a congress which demonstrated once again and with all persuasiveness the loyalty to the ideals from which the party was conceived and on whose premises, in keeping with the interests of the working man, it has persistently and selflessly fought, the loyalty to the ideas of Great October, fraternal friendship, alliance with the Soviet Union and proletarian internationalism.

The conclusions of the 16th congress constitute a demanding political, socioeconomic and cultural project for the further development of our society, a program designed to strengthen the weight of our country in the struggle for social progress and for the strengthening of world peace. Our memory is still fresh with the congress' businesslike assessment of the past period, its frank and critical look at our own weaknesses, at what we have not done and what we do not do well, at all that impoverishes the results of our common endeavor.

The principle of how to preserve and further strengthen all that we have achieved until now, and ways of achieving further progress in all spheres of our life, of multiplying the material and cultural assets of our nations, of securing peace and fulfilling the life of our people in every respect, of further strengthening their security in the present and in the future dominated the deliberations and conclusions of the congress. These demanding aims are evidence of the high degree of responsibility of the CPCZ for the destiny of this country. They are also an expression of the innermost interests of all our people. This is why the whole of the National Front subscribed to the conclusions of the 16th congress, as witnessed by the proclamation adopted on the occasion of the elections to the representative and legislative bodies.

The fulfillment of this program will, of course, require honest and high-quality work from everyone because average results and average efforts cannot meet our needs. We very much need the broadest utilization of the results of science and technology, daring and creative innovations to overcome old criteria and the existing standards of the productivity of labor. We all know well that yesterday's good results are not sufficient today and even less so tomorrow. We find great encouragement in the fact that the numbers of those who have understood this simple but very important truth are growing. Such people are not thinking and acting only in their narrowly personal interest but have succeeded in cultivating an honorable sense of the needs of the whole of society. They correctly see their place in the working collective and they are aware not only of their rights but also of their duties and responsibilities toward others.

Such are the characteristic features of those people who are committedly linking their lives and work with socialism and whose words and deeds are one. These people are the very pillar of our society. It is they, above all, who are clearing and smoothing the frequently uneasy path of social progress. Many of them had to wage the very first struggle with themselves--with the old-time habits we carry in ourselves, with laziness, inertia and habitual routine. On many an occasion they had to remove the obstacles that appeared to be stronger than themselves, but despite this they persisted and they are continuing their struggle for everything that is new and progressive. We base our faith in the future on them and together with them on all those who, every day and in every corner of our country, do honest work and have a sense of discipline and order.

Such an attitude toward work and society is of a great political and moral value. It testifies to a sincere patriotic relationship to this country and to the historical work we are carrying out for ourselves and for future generations. It is an example amounting to an appeal to be followed, an appeal to those who are still thinking and acting according to old ways and who mainly see their own interests. Of course, such a philosophy of life will not do permanently for all, not even for those who want to live their lives outside our struggle.

The history of struggles for social progress long ago exposed such an attitude as a fictitious and unnatural one, and so these individuals are condemning themselves to a life on the periphery of society where, of course, they cannot find happiness and the full meaning of their existence. It is only in the joint struggle for our common cause that we are enriching ourselves and others. It is only in this struggle and through the medium of this struggle that we can find full satisfaction. Only socialism makes it possible for man, as a liberated creator of the new world, to enjoy the fruit of his work and his endeavor more fully, to realize his potential and personality to a greater extent and also find the best application for these qualities. The shaping of such a man is indivisibly linked with the creation of the socialist way of life which results in totally new qualities of human and social coexistence.

Naturally, we are not indifferent to the way in which this process is progressing. We are not indifferent to the place which is occupied in this process by such important spheres of the spiritual suprastructure of society as culture, art and general education. For this reason, we pay great attention to cultural and artistic development. For this reason we so devotedly support the growth of the educational standards of our working people, especially of our young generation. We shall continue our endeavor that socialist culture faithfully reflect the struggles and times we live in. It should use its high ideological accomplishment and creative mastery not only to capture the contemporary man of work in artistic works, but it should also inspire him toward a creative attitude to life.

Culture and education thus become a dynamic and driving force in the further development of our socialist society. We value those artists and cultural workers who, by the virtue of their talents, their civic attitudes and high degree of their mastery, are standing in the forefront of the conscious struggle for new tomorrows and who thus support, in a programmatic way, the ideals of humanism, progress, social justice and peace.

All our endeavors for a better tomorrow, for the well-being of man, are inseparably linked with the effort for the preservation of peace, with the effort to establish such relations between nations and states in which mutually advantageous cooperation would be of benefit to social progress, and to the people of all countries.

This is why we listened attentively to the words delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by the great friend of our nations and our country, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. When we are working for peace, he declared, we do not only have in mind people who are living today, our children and grandchildren. We have in mind dozens of future generations. If there is peace the creative energy of nations coupled with the utilization of the results of science and technology will undoubtedly be able to resolve problems affecting mankind today. There will then surely arise before our successors new and even greater tasks. Such is the dialectics of progress, the dialectics of life. The guidance for tomorrow must not be a preparation for a war which condemns nations to a senseless waste of material and spiritual values but a strengthening of peace.

We also unequivocably subscribe to this policy. We understand our constructive endeavor as a supremely honorable contribution to the great peace struggle now being waged by all progressive mankind. We are and shall always be, along with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, on the side of those who are concerned about the fate of further relaxation, about peaceful prospects for Europe and the world at large.

Because peace is one of the important conditions for the success of our work we need it in order to make successful progress in the eighties in the further construction of the advanced socialist society. We are dutybound to do everything possible for this because we have not forgotten and shall never forget how many sacrifices our nations had to make, how much suffering they had to endure before the glorious victory of the Soviet troops, in the most terrible war in the history of mankind, brought freedom to our homeland 36 years ago.

Comrades and esteemed friends, to all you, individuals and collectives, who will today receive high state distinctions, I thank you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, the federal, Czech and Slovak Governments, the Central Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the National Front for your remarkable working results to which you devoted your strength and capabilities. I would like to express especially cordial thanks to those closest to you, to your families, friends and, in general, to all those who helped you both by advice and deed, who by their understanding and support created good conditions for your successful work. Our gratitude and acknowledgement rightly belong with them.

We are certain that all those who have a place in their hearts for the well-being and flourishing of our dear homeland, the CSSR, will go alongside you and follow in your footsteps.

Officials Attending

LD011434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Spanish Hall of the Prague Castile has where the highest state awards, honorary titles and the state prize of Klement Gottwald were presented this morning.

Shortly before 1000 Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the party Central Committee Presidium--Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Aldis Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium, Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka took their places in the honorary presidium.

LEADERS, PEOPLE JOIN IN MAY DAY OBSERVANCES

TV Relays Parades

AU011525 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech-Slovak at 0655 GMT on 1 May begins its live relay of the Prague May Day parade on Letna Plain.

The relay opens with high angle shots of the crowds on Letna Plain, of their posters and portraits and of the Prague skyline. At about 0700 GMT the camera pans the arriving leaders who are subsequently seen on the gandstand from left to right as follows: unidentified officials, Marie Kabrhelova, Jan Fojtik, Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, an unidentified official, Alois Indira, Lubomir Strougal, Gustav Husak, Antonin Kapek, Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny, Karel Hoffmann and a group of unidentified officials.

Pioneers are seen rushing to the leaders on the grandstand and presenting them with flowers. While the national anthems are played the camera pans members of the workers' militia and their flags in front of the grandstand as well as saluting military men.

At 0705 GMT Antonin Kapek opens the event and introduces Husak. During the subsequent 16-minute Husak speech, the camera cuts in for shots of other leaders and of the crowds, singling out unidentified groups of individuals, particularly when there is applause. The Internationale is played at about 0721 GMT and the camera pans saluting militia men and Pioneers, a poster with a star and the caption "60 Years--CPCZ" and portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Gottwald which opens the parade. Next follow groups of Pioneers waving flowers, paper pigeons or little flags; sportsmen and army members are seen carrying banners. Many people are carrying umbrellas.

A large formation of women from Zizkov, dressed in jackets and scarves of different colors, form various patterns in front of the grandstand such as a red star, "60" and "CPCZ."

At about 0745 GMT the relay of the Prague parade is interrupted by shots of a blossoming lilac, and later an announcer in a studio appears on the screen and announces that clips of today's Bratislava parada will follow. High angle shots of the marchers on Bratislava's Vajnorova Street and of the watching leaders including CPSL Central Committee First Secretary Jozef Lenart and government head Petr Colotka are shown. Outstanding workers are then interviewed. At about 0752, after a short announcement from the TV studio, a short film report is shown on today's May Day parade in Ostrava with clips of the parading crowds and of the reviewing leaders on the grandstand.

At about 0800 GMT the camera returns to Prague's Letna Plain where the residents of Prague's second ward are seen marching as the camera intercuts shots of the leaders on the grandstand smiling and waving.

At about 0811 GMT the camera cuts in a film report on today's parade in Kosice where men in uniform are also seen carrying black, red and yellow banners. After a short TV studio talk on labor achievements, a short film report is shown at 0815 GMT on the May Day parade in Brno where Karel Neubert, first secretary of the South Moravian party regional committee, is mentioned as watching the parade, and where folk dances are also performed in the streets.

At about 0821 GMT the camera returns to Prague where the residents of the first ward are parading past the grandstand.

At about 0840 GMT more filmed reports on the Bratislava parade are shown. When the Prague relay picks up at 0848, the residents of Prague's first ward are still on the march, followed by those of the fourth ward.

At about 0909 GMT, a 10-minute recording of today's May Day parade in Moscow is shown. After a short studio discussion on the achievements of Bratislava, more film reports are shown from Ostrava where a large group of military railway engineers is shown.

At 0921 GMT the camera pans the residents of Prague's eighth ward carrying portraits past the grandstand of a youthful Husak and an even more youthful looking Brezhnev. Next follow the workers of the ninth and tenth wards who seem to be intermixing as the announcer notes. A group of Asian girls are seen parading among the residents of the 10th ward.

The residents of the third ward are seen parading past the grandstand at about 0940 GMT. They include many foreign students. At 0945 more film reports of the Brno parade follow where portraits of Brezhnev and Husak are carried in the same row as those of the founders of socialism.

Next the residents of Prague's sixth ward are shown carrying portraits of Husak, Brezhnev and Marx in one row, and those of the seventh ward including builders of the Prague underground railway, dressed in blue overalls and wearing white helmets.

At about 1005 GMT large groups of SVAZARM members carrying or pushing various implements required for their sports activities parade past the grandstand. After a short sunny spell, marchers are seen carrying umbrellas again. Many young people, presumably foreign students, are seen carrying posters with the names of various countries such as Lebanon, Nigeria, Jordan, Namibia and Pakistan or slogans such as "Freedom for Chile" or "Venceremos," while an announcer notes that Prague's sixth ward is the home of many schools.

At about 1015 GMT groups of sportsmen in uniform, cyclists on bicycles and large formations of officers and noncommissioned officers--some carrying banners--march by the leaders' stand. People's Militia units, including women, follow at about 1018 GMT.

The parade disburses at 1020 GMT and people gather in front of the grandstand chanting. The camera pans Husak who is handed red carnations and then leaves the grandstand with the other leaders without making any other speeches. Intercut in the relay are interviews with outstanding workers and artists, young students and sportsmen.

The live relay ends at 1022 GMT.

Officials Attending

LD011332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpt] Today Prague citizens at the May Day rally welcomed to the tribune leading representatives of the party and state headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The delegation also included Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Aldos Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, as well as other representatives of our political and public life.

Lenart Bratislava Address

LD011450 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Today's day of international solidarity of the working people was attended by tens of thousands of citizens from the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava. The May Day rally was again held in the bedecked Vajnorova Street, one of the main thoroughfares in the city.

The Bratislava working people and youth welcomed in their midst the members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak premier Peter Colotka, as well as Comrades Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, Ladislav Abraham, Elena Litbajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka and other representatives from political and public life.

After the inauguration of the rally the festive address was delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart. First he stressed the significance of the USSR peace policy and cordially greeted its Communist Party and the entire Soviet people. He then conveyed sincere greetings to the communist parties in the socialist community and to revolutionary parties throughout the world. Comrade Jozef Lenart then dwelt on the 60-year path of the leader of our people, the CPCZ, and went on to say:

[Begin recording] Comrades, we are attending our rally under the powerful impression of the ideas and thoughts which the 16th party congress has aroused within us. The congress is becoming a landmark on our road. On the basis of a review of the results attained it has confirmed the correctness of the general line of building an advanced socialist society. It also has elaborated and given this a concrete shape for the immediate future. The congress placed before us the need to improve quality and efficiency as the main and fundamental task.

That is the condition for the successful advance of society and for maintaining and improving the material and cultural standards of the people's lives. It is the road leading to the economical utilization and better valorization of raw materials, energy and production materials, to making full use of basic assets and attaining a higher yield in the national revenue. It is also a prerequisite for our products to gain a more pronounced and successful place in present-day, worldwide economic competition.

The results in this sphere still do not correspond to our requirements nor to our possibilities. We must, therefore, say openly that hard, persevering and purposeful work is in store for us at ministries, in management, in scientific institutes as well as in factories and agricultural cooperatives, in brief in all places of work. This requires mature discipline, the bold application of science and technology, as well as more skillful and effective management. This requires a more active approach toward promoting integration and cooperation in science and production with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. Another requirement is to win all the working people over to our cause, encourage their determination, take advantage of their knowledge, qualification and education.

We state the conviction that in this nationwide endeavor workers, technicians, researchers, scientists, management personnel and all Bratislava working people will live up to their progressive task as we expect of the working people of the Slovak capital. [applause]

We are gratified by the all around progress achieved in expanding our capital. It is also reflected in the fact that in the past decade the industrial potential has doubled; the ranks of the working class and of scientific and research workers have grown. But in the Seventh 5-Year Plan a decisive step must be taken precisely in Bratislava so that economic management and thrift will become a need and habit everywhere, so that the quality of all products will be raised and the proportion of products at peak technical standards will increase. That must be the object of our struggle and endeavor, whether we are baking bread, designing or building apartments, manufacturing textile fibers, transformers or whether we are working in urban transport, commerce, schools or at ministries. We must arouse common sense, honor and conscience; we must demand that by high-quality work one and all should show the mature approach of an economic worker, accuracy and healthy ambition, pride in his enterprise as well as a responsible relationship to his country.

So let quality and efficiency become a militant appeal and program of the comrades at Slovnaft, at the Dimitrov works, [words indistinct], the Kablo works, the International Women's Day works, the Figaro plant and also in cooperatives and on state farms, in food industry enterprises and in other factories. May this become a militant appeal and program for the scientific and research front, for our scientists, researchers, development workers, and an inseparable image of Bratislava.

It is precisely by bringing about a turn in quality and efficiency that we are also creating the conditions for the implementation of the further program of the socioeconomic development of the city. We are encouraged by the progress achieved in the construction of apartments, preschool and school establishments and other citizens' amenities in the Sixth 5-Year Plan in connection with the rapid growth of the population.

But the current problems and shortcomings, together with the growing needs of the citizens, are placing greater demands on an entire sphere of urban construction. The important thing now is for designers, builders and their suppliers to show greater energy in overcoming weaknesses in comprehensive housing construction, so that flats are handed over in time, with the required quality and so that favorable conditions are created on new housing estates to benefit the life of their inhabitants.

We also expect some progress in improving the quality of the work of commerce, the health service, and urban transport as the recent city party conference urgently demanded. The results attained by countless teams, socialist labor brigades and other competition participants demonstrate that this road is within our capabilities; they have all pledged to greet the 16th party congress with the quality of their work. We respect their achievements and thank all who have fulfilled their promises. We wish those who have accepted new pledges to fulfill them successfully. We especially hail the undertaking of comrades from the Tesla production economic unit--in consumer electronics--who by their combined pledges intend to accelerate innovations, raise the quality and reliability of their products and increase the proportion of top quality products.

A great source of encouragement and bright inspiration to all of us in this great struggle for improvement in quality and efficiency comes from the new heroes of socialist labor. Especially, we would like to greet those who have received distinguished titles, Comrade Klimesova, a worker from the Bratislava Figaro works; Comrade Janku, head of an assembly construction project at Zilina; Comrade (Smejkal), director of the state farm at Sladkovicovo; Comrade (Skala), a machine tool worker from Kosice.

We extend our sincere congratulations to all the other honored workers, scientists, engineers and creative artists. [applause]

Comrades, the program of the 16th Congress is exacting but realistic and feasible. It reflects the fundamental interests and requirements of the working people, of our nations and nationalities. It provides security for today and tomorrow. We are convinced that it will be accepted by millions of citizens, by all patriots--a program of the entire National Front. We are convinced that by their conscientious work, workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia will support it, and that it will arouse interest and enable the fulfillment of youth's ambitions and that we shall also give it our support in the upcoming elections to the representative bodies. It is in all this that we see the guarantee and certainty that we shall fulfill this demanding program and further enhance our socialist fatherland. [applause]

Allow me to wish you every success in this common endeavor, good health, happiness and contentment. Let us place all our energy, skill and enthusiasm in the service of the successful fulfillment of the program of the 16th Congress.

Glory to our working people, glory to its native party, the proven leader, the CPCZ, in its jubilee year! [applause] [end recording]

WALESA TU TRIES TO DISTURB POLISH MAY DAY

LD011852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Tens of thousands of working people, citizens and youth took part in a May Day procession in Warsaw today. The procession was headed by leading Polish party and state representatives, Comrades Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski. In a procession lasting more than 2 hours, working people carried Polish national flags, red flags, flags bearing the symbols of the PZPR and the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, banners with the slogans "May Day! Festival of All Working People," "We Are Loyal to the Workers' Tradition," "Socialism: Future of Poland," as well as banners bearing slogans expressing support for the Polish Government.

The Walesa trade union organization, which did not recommend that its members take part in the celebrations of this festival of labor, attempted to disturb the peaceful and dignified atmosphere of the May Day procession in Warsaw today. At many places in the capital its members pasted their own posters, with a purely provocative content, over the official May Day posters.

May Day processions and demonstrations also took place in Katowice, Krakow, Lodz, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Radom, Opole, Koszalin and other Polish cities.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REAGAN'S FIRST 100 DAYS

LD031030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 3 May 81

[Editor Dusan Rovensky foreign policy review of past week's events]

[Excerpt] The traditional 100 days of the new U.S. President's administration elapsed during the past few days. It is now more than 4 months since the Republican Ronald Reagan replaced the representative of the Democratic Party, James Carter. Those 100 days during which the new president familiarizes himself with the situation and formulates his foreign policy course have thus passed, and it is therefore possible to attempt to characterize at least partially the way the White House is thinking and behaving now. More will be revealed as time goes by. One thing is certain, however, and that is that Ronald Reagan is intensifying even more the negative features of the foreign policy course of his predecessor. The U.S. military budget continues to grow. The Pentagon is introducing one armament program after another and Washington is exerting truly crude pressure on its West European allies to compel them to implement the decision adopted by the NATO council according to which 572 new American medium-range missiles are to be deployed in West Europe, which quite unequivocally are dangerous strategic weapons.

Just in this last week the Senate's Defense Committee approved the sum of $5 billion to be allocated to the Pentagon for the manufacture of new MX intercontinental missiles, the B1 strategic bomber and other weapons. As one can see, these are primarily weapons with whose help the Pentagon wants to gain unilateral superiority over the Soviet Union and upset the existing balance of forces, which is such an important stabilizing factor of present-day international relations.

One could argue that Reagan's administration has lifted the embargo on the sale of American grain to the Soviet Union. Yes, this is true, and it is certainly a positive step. But a single act of such a nature far from implies a new trend of new factors in U.S. foreign policy.

The most reliable way of discerning what is involved is to take a look at the motives of Reagan's decision. His decision is then revealed to have been on a different plane.

The grain embargo did not cause irreplaceable losses to the Soviet Union. After all, other capitalist countries, for instance Canada, Argentina and others, were glad to supply what Washington failed to deliver. The people who were hurt were the American farmers, and as is known, each Republican election victory is dependent on their votes. It was for this reason that Reagan promised in his election campaign that he would lift the embargo after coming into the White House. Although it took him more than a quarter of a year he nonetheless fulfilled this promise, in contrast with other promises he made.

However, let's ask why.

It was undoubtedly because the Republican Party in the current complicated economic situation needs the farmers' votes. After all, midterm elections will be held in the United States in less than 18 months. Moreover, reports coming from Argentina forecast a record grain harvest and therefore a greater capacity to export grain. If they were still caught up in the embargo this would have merely aggravated further the position of the American farmers.

Reagan also needed to placate them because in his speech to Congress last Tuesday he announced further drastic economy measures, which will also fall on the farmer's shoulder. These are the motives which quite certainly played the main role in President Reagan's decision. The world would, however, welcome his manifestation of a more positive attitude to the principal issue of each country's foreign policy, namely the issue of peace. As we have already observed, such positive steps are, however, regrettably lacking. America is arming and intends to increase its armament even more substantially in the coming years. Even today U.S. arms expenditure accounts for roughly one-half of the world's military expenditure and the arms spiral is being spun further. One and one-quarter million bombs of the Hiroshima type, with a destructive force equal to 4 tons of TNT per inhabitant of our planet, is what the nuclear arsenal looks like today. It is enormous, and if it is not to constitute an acute danger for the whole of mankind then it is essential to secure peace. And this was the purpose of the letter sent by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

MORE ON NIGERIAN MINISTER'S VISIT, TALKS, TOASTS

AU012010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "L. Strougal Received Nigerian Foreign Minister; On Czechoslovak-Nigerian Cooperation"]

[Text] Talks began at the Cernin Palace on Tuesday between the CSSR minister of foreign affairs and the minister for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The two ministers assessed the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria to date, expressing satisfaction over the fact that the traditional relations of friendly cooperation, whose standard and extent are on an upward trend, are good. The number of actual and planned visits of government representatives of the two states clearly illustrates the desire to further strengthen this positive process, to contribute to a deeper mutual understanding and to seek initiatives for further expanding the advantageous bilateral cooperation. The two sides also regard--next to political--economic and trade relations as an extraordinarily important sphere of this cooperation. The importance of the activity of the mixed Czechoslovak-Nigerian commission, which held its first meeting last year, was emphasized in this connection. New possibilities are also opening for increasing cooperation in culture, science, health care and education. The two partners expressed interest in further expanding the existing contractual basis between the CSSR and Nigeria.

When discussing topical questions of international politics, it was noted that the viewpoints of the two countries on the basic problems of international relations are identical. Czechoslovakia and Nigeria strive to maintain and strengthen world peace and the policy of detente, to halt the arms race and to achieve progress in disarmament. The fruitful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria developed in the interest of these goals during their joint term of office as nonpermanent members of the UN Security Council. This cooperation contributed to the struggle of progressive forces to improve the international atmosphere. The two countries support the national liberation struggle for complete independence and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled the significant attention paid to foreign political issues by the 16th CPCZ Congress. He also stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress, which are a concrete program of the defense of peace. He emphasized that the Czechoslovak people see a concentrated expression of their own vital interests and needs in them.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs gave a gala dinner in Ishaya Audu's honor.

It was also attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, by ministers of the Czech Socialist Republic, representatives of the Czech National Council and other personalities.

Members of the Nigerian guest's entourage were also present.

During the dinner the two ministers proposed toasts.

In his toast, Bohuslav Chnoupek greeted his guest as a representative of a country whose proud and valiant people hold warm sympathy for Czechoslovakia. He spoke about long traditions, firm foundations and broad prospects of Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations. He appreciated--among other things--the volume of mutual goods exchange which increased by almost a third in the past 3 years, and the expansion of cooperation in other spheres. The CSSR minister of foreign affairs noted that the 16th CPCZ Congress, which will determine the CSSR foreign policy line for the coming period, stressed that the Czechoslovak people will always be on the side of nations fighting for freedom and independence.

In his reply, Ishaya Audu expressed thanks for the warm reception and stressed that his visit is taking place in a period of successful development of relations between Nigeria and Czechoslovakia, which established diplomatic relations in 1960. He spoke about very positive results of the visit which Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials paid to Lagos in the past and expressed the conviction that his stay in the CSSR will also contribute to expanding cooperation between our countries. He further said that the policy of apartheid practiced by the Republic of South Africa regime is the central problem of the entire African Continent and stressed Czechoslovak support of the national liberation movement.

CZECHOSLOVAK STATE BANK'S POLICY DISCUSSED

AU040712 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Correspondent's report signed (NY): "Existing Resources as a Foundation; About the Bank Currency Policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Prague, 28 Apr--A statewide consultation of ranking personnel of the Czechoslovak State Bank [SBCS] was held in Prague on Tuesday, at which the bank's program, oriented toward ensuring the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, was discussed.

In his speech, SBCS Chairman Eng Svatopluk Potac outlined the basic features of the concept of the bank currency policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The main objective is to raise the effectiveness of the bank's economic work in the vital and priority sectors of the national economy, such as effectiveness and thriftiness, foreign trade, capital investment, domestic market and stock. Criteria for short-term returnable loans and foreign currency and the highest possible valorization of allocated resources will be strictly implemented. The concept of this policy is based on currency-stabilizing principles and existing resources.

A mildly restrictive, but at the same time very differentiated credit policy, is envisaged which should contribute to more effective management, higher profitability, strengthening of the desirable production structure, acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the innovation of products. The credits granted to enterprises are to increase by Kcs86.8 billion, which equals 71 percent of the increment recorded in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. To ensure the planned development of operational credit, we must achieve in industry and construction a speeding up of the turnover of supplies by 4.9 days, 1.7 of which should be accomplished this year. This would free reserves amounting to about Kcs8-10 billion.

Short-term foreign currency loans will remain an important form of contribution to the balance of payments in freely convertible currencies. Their use is fully justified, since they also constitute a net foreign currency contribution. They are a progressive element constructed on the idea of valorizing input to the maximum.

KEMPNY SPEAKS AT BRNO SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AKTIV

LD301734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] An aktiv of representatives of the scientific-research base, leading workers of enterprises and distinguished workers of South Moravia was held in Brno today. [sentence indistinct]

Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, recalled in his speech that an all-around mobilization of intensive factors is a prerequisite for economic development. He described scientific-technical development, intensification of socialist economic integration and utilization of the creative potential of working people as the main directions for increasing intensification.

In the discussion, as well as in the final statement, the participants in the aktiv proclaimed that they would direct their working enterprise and creative efforts especially at the solution of basic questions of economic growth in Czechoslovakia, primarily in the energy industry, engineering, electronics and electric technology, and also in the consumer goods industry. They would strengthen the bonds between basic and applied research by intensifying cooperation among institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, schools of higher learning, research institutes and productive enterprise workplaces.

BRIEFS

PRAGUE MAYOR HONORED--Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee, today presented the Order of Victorious February to Zdenek Zuska, mayor of Prague. This high state distinction was conferred on the mayor of Prague by Gustav Husak, president of the republic, on the occasion of his 50th birthday and in recognition of his years-long committed activity in party and public posts. The presentation ceremony was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 27 Apr 81 LD]

SED POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION

AU011839 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 81 p 1

[SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers decision on the broad public discussion on the directive of the 10th SED Congress to the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1981-85]

[Text] The 10th SED Congress has adopted the directive to the 5-year plan for developing the GDR economy in 1981-85. It is fully directed toward further implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, reaffirmed by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, in the Central Committee report to the 10th party congress.

The communists, workers, cooperative farmers,members of the intelligentsia and the other working people, and all citizens of our country have the possibility to contribute by their proposals to implementing the ecnomic strategy, adopted by the 10th party congress and aimed at the welfare of the people and at peace. What matters is to make effective even more comprehensively the great creative potential and enormous wealth of experience of the GDR people for an important economic performance increase, a sharp increase in work productivity, effectiveness and quality and to use all proposals and initiatives to universally strengthen the GDR in working out and implementing the 1981-85 5-year plan.

All proposals for developing performance, efficiency and for successfully continuing the well-tested policy of the main task can be addressed to the SED kreis and bezirk leaderships and the SED Central Committee until 31 July 1981. There is also the possibility of addressing such proposals to the leaders of enterprises and institutions, to the director generals of the combines, the chairmen of the kreis and bezirk councils, to the ministers and to the GDR Council of Ministers.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers are deeply convinced that the broad creative discussion on the directive of the 10th SED Congress to the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in 1981-85 will provide new manifold ideas and initiatives for the powerful advance in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS JAPAN'S EMPEROR, PRIME MINISTER

AU011856 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of Japan's national holiday, the 80th birthday of the emperor, Erich Honecker has sent state telegrams to Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The message of the GDR State Council chairman to His Majesty Hirohito reads as follows:

I cordially congratulate you on your birthday and wish you and the Japanese people happiness and good fortune.

The successful development of the relations between the GDR and Japan gives me the certainty that cooperation between our states will further be fruitfully continued to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of maintaining and strengthening world peace.

The congratulatory message of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman to Zenko Suzuki reads as follows:

On the occasion of the Japanese national holiday I convey to you my cordial congratulations and greetings, together with the best wishes for your personal well-being.

Since taking up diplomatic relations on the firm foundation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, relations between the GDR and Japan have developed constantly and have been beneficial and advantageous for both sides. I am certain that this will be further successfully continued and that our two countries will thus contribute to strengthening peace, continuing international detente and deepening cooperation among peoples.

FINLAND-GDR SOCIETY CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

AU282014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-56 Apr 81 p 5

[Summary] Helsinki (ND)--Concerning cooperation between Finland and the GDR in the most diverse spheres of social life, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen said in his greetings address, which was read at the festive assembly of the Finland-GDR society on its 25th anniversary: "These relations have developed to the mutual advantage of our countries." In their addresses Juuso Hakio, vice president of the Finnish parliament, and Veikko Savela, chairman of the Finland-GDR Society, paid tribute to the successful work of the society in developing relations between the two countries.

Honecker Greetings

AU011839 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Veikko Savela, president of the Finland-GDR society:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Finland-GDR society I convey to you and all friends of the GDR in Finland cordial and friendly greetings.

A 25-year friendship society--that is a quarter of a century of active and successful work for friendship between our two peoples and for mutually beneficial relations between the Governments of the Republic of Finland and the GDR. At the same time it is a contribution to guaranteeing peace.

Today the development of fruitful cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence between states of diverse social order is more necessary than ever before.

In this spirit I wish your society further success.

FAREWELL VISIT OF ITALIAN AMBASSADOR BEHMANN

AU011902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Tuesday Horst Sindermann, GDR State Council deputy chairman, received Norberto Behmann Dell'Elmo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the GDR, for a farewell visit.

In the talk Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the positive development of the relations between the GDR and the Italian Republic and expressed his conviction that it will continue in future and will thus favorably influence the international climate.

He thanked Ambasssador Behmann for his work in the GDR for developing the relations between the two countries and asked him to convey the best greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Alessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic and to Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

MITTAG ADDRESSES SED SEMINAR OF DIRECTORS-GENERAL

LD011540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1107 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 30 Apr (ADN)--The course of unity of economic and social policy for the people's well-being will be consistently continued in the GDR. This was stressed by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag on Thursday in his speech at the conclusion of the 4-day SED Central Committee seminar of directors-general of centrally controlled combines and SED Central Committee party organizers in Leipzig. The decision of the 10th SED Congress to continue this policy was "a decision of historical magnitude for the further stable and successful development of socialism in the GDR".

During the 4 days, 16 seminars were held to discuss how the decisions of the 10th congress and the ensuing tasks were to be implemented this year and in the period up to 1985 in each combine.

FRG CITIZEN KUBOWITZ VIOLATED GDR STATE BORDER

AU011900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 April 1981 Fred Kubowitz, citizen of Berlin (Wes[illegible]ng from the FRG, violated the GDR state border in the Oelsnitz area, Karl-Mar[illegible]bezirk. The border violator was detained. The further details of the border viola[illegible]re being examined by the GDR organs in charge.

YASIR 'ARAFAT CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU011915 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

With revolutionary greetings! I am highly pleased to convey to you on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian-Arab people as well as on my own behalf the most cordial congratulations on your reelection as SED general secretary.

The struggle of your party, which you and the comrades of the Central Committee and the government wage with the support of the people's masses of the friendly GDR, is committed to the militant principles of supporting the peoples of the world in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Your accountability report to the delegates of the party congress, which I had the honor to hear, gave clear evidence of the firm principled policy which you have pursued for many years. In doing so you have undertaken the task of implementing the correct principled understanding of the consistent support of the liberation movements of the world. Our Palestinian-Arab people under its revolutionary leadership by the PLO pays very great tribute to your policy of constant and noticeable support.

It is firmly at the side of the people of your friendly country in the continued struggle against the enemies of peace--imperialism, Zionism and their agents. The struggle of the Palestinian revolution and the entire Palestinian-Arab people is an inseparable element of the struggle of the world's liberation movement. Confronted with American imperialism and world Zionism in the form of Israel, we defend on our front what is right, justice and the peace of all peoples in the world.

Therefore, we view your reelection and that of the comrades of the Central Committee as a secure support of our common struggle.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestine Revolution

LAOS' PHOMVIHAN GREETS HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU011901 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary

Esteemed Comrade Honecker!

I convey to you the most cordial congratulations and the best wishes on your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary.

I am convinced that under the cohesive leadership of the SED, which is headed by you, the industrious and creative people of the GDR will use all their strength in implementing the historic decisions adopted by the 10th SED Congress, and will achieve outstanding successes in building the GDR into a rich and powerful country and will thus contribute to the work of peace and socialism in the world.

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the SED, based on Marxism, Leninism and socialist internationalism, develop and deepen every day.

I wish you good health and new and even greater successes in implementing your ambitious and responsible task.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, Central Committee general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party

PRESS RUNS TEXTS OF SPEECHES AT 10TH SED CONGRESS

Oskar Fischer Address

AU011740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 81 pp 6-7

[Speech by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, at the 10th SED Congress in East Berlin on 13 April 1981]

[Text] Dear comrades, the Central Committee's accountability report to the 10th party congress, delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker, convincingly proves that the development of the GDR and particularly of its international position is both the result and expression of the changed balance of power. In this period the socialist German state has proved again and again that it is able and ready to bear responsibility for peace. Its calculable and deliberate policy, based on a long-term concept, virtually embodies the century-old struggle of all progressive forces of the German people for democracy, humanism and social progress.

The GDR has increased the attractiveness of really existing socialism. At the same time more and more opportunities have been opened for building socialism in our country:

Politically, by the fact that the GDR's policy, which is aimed at peace and disarmament, has found worldwide recognition and has created mutual trust for useful cooperation;

Economically, by the fact that stable, mutually advantageous economic relations are being developed and expanded which ensure the material basis for further shaping the developed socialist society for the benefit of all working people;

Culturally, by the fact that the people are multifacetedly enriched through exchanges of intellectual and artistic values.

Interstate accords, last but not least in fields such as science and technology, environmental protection, transportation and communications, fishery and public health, have made possible results that have directly made themselves felt for everyone.

Consistently and creatively applying the Marxist, Leninist theory and experiences of the building of socialism and communism, the party is securing the steady development of our society. It guarantees the climate in which our people's zest for achievement can lastingly and vigorously develop. And it is these constantly high performances which primarily account for our international prestige. If our country's foreign policy balance sheet shows positive results regarding the shaping of its international relations, then this is due to our party's purposeful policy. Under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker, our general secretary and chairman of the State Council, the party takes issue with the fundamental problems of our time and tackles them with expert knowledge as well as readiness to make decisions, thus providing a clear orientation in all situations. For this, dear comrades, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and primarily its General Secretary Erich Honecker, deserve cordial thanks. [strong applause]

The steady development of the GDR as an efficient socialist state corresponds with its role as factor of peace and security. Both go together, because they originate from the same source of power--namely, our socialist conditions.

Before the party congress I can make assurances that the comrades in our foreign service are doing their duty to reliably fulfill under any conditions the tasks resulting from our policy in the interest of peace and to the benefit of the people.

The image of the GDR as a peaceful socialist state committed to active anti-imperialist solidarity is shaped by the sacrificial work, the tenacious and patient activity that frequently goes to the limit of the physical capacity of our assemblers, engineers, physicians, technicians, teachers and scientists, of every FDJ brigade member in the countries of Africa, Asia or Latin America. Moreover, the citizens of the nationally liberated countries who were trained and acquired vocational qualifications in our country take back with them to their countries an experience of the GDR, and thus an experience of really existing socialism.

Comrades, seeking a way out of the aggravating crisis, and in reply to the successes of real socialism and the other forces of progress and peace, the most aggressive forces of imperialism have exacerbated the international situation in a dangerous false assessment of the realities. With their strategy of confrontation they want to "contain" or even roll back socialism and the national liberation movements.

To this end these circles are seeking to acquire military superiority. To implement this policy they moreover install--as has meanwhile become evident in many places--politicians or governments that appear to them particularly suited for that purpose.

It would certainly be careless to close one's eyes to the resulting dangers. On the contrary, this is making increased demands on all those who want peace.

In the past the forces of reaction, that is, the forces of war, have asserted themselves far too often. Today, in our time, that is no longer necessarily so, even if--as we communists know--the revolutionary struggle--and the peace struggle is a revolutionary struggle--does not always develop on easy street. Today there are concrete chances to enforce peace, even though the military-industrial complex in the capitalist counties, which fears the forces of peace at the national level just as much as on an international scale, continues to be incalculable. People are increasingly realizing that intensive armament and social security exclude one another.

The task and aim of socialist policy, as is stated in the SED program, is "...to ensure the most favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism." And that, comrades, today more than ever primarily means secured peace.

In the Central Committee's accountability report the statement of the 26th CPSU Congress has been affirmed that the primary aims of socialist foreign policy are to check the arms race and to reduce the danger of war. These are the central questions of international politics.

The socialist community states have a realistic and constructive program through the new, great peace initiative, by which the 26th CPSU Congress has continued the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congress. This program shows how it is possible today to preserve political detente, safeguard peace and successfully develop international cooperation. The proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, are comprehensive and worldwise: They combine measures for political detente with measures for military detente; they include nuclear as well as conventional weapons; they apply to land, air and naval forces; they concern all hotbeds of tensions, be they in Europe, the Near and Middle East, the Indian Ocean region or the Far East; they initiate new diplomatic actions; they stimulate new manifestations of will [willensbekundungen] of social forces.

Our state emphatically supports these proposals because a thorough recovery of the international situation can be achieved by implementing them. And what is more: such an approach would to a large extent forestall a renewed poisoning of the international climate. This is precisely what our party and state, our people are most deeply interested in.

This policy of peace aims far into the future, but its implementation brooks no delay. Today everyone who bears responsibility finds himself confronted with the question of conscience: What is your attitude toward the peoples' demand to live peacefully? Do you seek cooperation or confrontation, do you want to negotiate or shoot?

The attitude toward the offer of a moratorium for the deployment of new medium range missiles of the NATO countries and the USSR as a prelude for negotiations on the limitation and reduction of these weapons or for immediate negotiations between the USSR and the United States, to name only two of the initatives submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress, is a measurable answer to the crucial question of our time.

It is and remains incomprehensible that a temporary "freezing" of all medium-range missiles should bring advantages only for one side--the socialist one. It remains incomprehensible why this should not facilitate the next step--negotiations about their limitation and reduction--unless one does not want to take this next step. Socialist foreign policy is borne by the responsibility for peace, life, and the future of people.

Just imagine what would happen if the socialist states were to deal as carelessly and unscrupulously with the fate of mankind as some imperialist circles do again and again.

Such an approach is alien to the GDR, to the socialist countries. The GDR takes its political-geographic and military surroundings into consideration and is acting responsibly. From it, the socialist German state, from our party constructive, peaceful stimuli are emanating again and again for promoting cooperation. (prolonged applause)

To act responsibly means to display realism. And to judge realistically means to recognize that today peace can be made to last only if the security of all sides is guaranteed. Therein lies the indivisibility of peace and detente. It is obvious that this can only be achieved on the path of negotiations and not by accumulating ever new arms stockpiles. To act realistically, finally, means to submit proposals which strictly proceed from the principle of equality and equal security, and of preventing unilateral advantages, let alone unilateral superiority.

It is not difficult to see that the socialist states have taken up a number of ideas and concepts of capitalist states. Let me remind you of the already mentioned moratorium and of the USSR's readiness to expand the geographic sphere of confidence-building measures. Should that not also encourage quick and resolute steps for safeguarding peace by Western states?

For the socialist states the struggle for peace is not temporary tactical maneuvering; to achieve peace is and will remain our vital goal. That is why the socialist states in this all-decisive issue ally themselves with all forces that are interested in peace, disarmament and detente. Peace--that is shown by all our experiences--must be enforced.

The voice of the peoples, the action of millions, of the masses threatened by war can and will enforce it. It can and must overcome the imperialist obstruction at the negotiations on arms limitation, for example in Vienna, Geneva, the United Nations, and, regarding questions of security and cooperation, in Madrid.

For the GDR, international security never was, and is not, limited to military security, although measures in this field especially now undeniably have priority, as they are ultimately the material foundation for peace and security. However, if political detente is to be preserved and peace made to last, activities in all spheres of interstate relations are necessary. That includes political dialogue, flourishing economic relations aimed at mutual advantage as well as fruitful cooperation in the cultural, scientific-technical and other fields.

That was, last but not least, the aim of the visits of GDR party-state delegations to countries in all regions of the world. They were and are recognized political initiatives that have created confidence and promoted cooperation. That is how our party, our state, conceive the policy of peaceful coexistence.

For this reason the GDR, for example, supports the establishment of an international economic system based on equal rights and respect for sovereignty, and that is why our state is helping establish international principles for the work of the mass media so as to commit them to serve peace, understanding among the peoples and trustful cooperation. Prompted by its basic antifascist attitude and sense of responsibility, the socialist German state has successfully initiated at the United Nations the resolution against the growing fascist, neofascist and racist activities.

The GDR's concrete experiences prove: The policy of peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist states serves the interests of the people, because

--It recognizes the legitimate interests of all sides and respects their sovereignty. The principles of peaceful coexistence, as reflected in the Helsinki Final Act and in the well-known European treaty system, can neither be an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states and their alliance, nor can they be turned into such an instrument, nor are they suitable for making distinctions between the socialist states;

--It, this policy, means the constant readiness for political dialogue, for a peaceful settlement of all controversial questions. He who attempts to depict this policy as a gift to socialism for which return concessions, in the form of unilateral advantages, can be demanded, is making a mistake and is cheating the peoples;

--The policy of peaceful coexistence has nothing in common with ideological and pyschological warfare. On the contrary, it creates peaceful conditions for the ideological controversy that is objectively unavoidable on the strength of the differences in world outlook and ideology;

--It is not a fair-weather policy; it must and can prove its worth primarily in exacerbated and even dangerous conditions. That requires, however, good will and a responsible attitude of all sides involved.

That is the fundamental attitude of the GDR regarding its relations with the capitalist countries including the FRG. A great deal was achieved in past years, and some problems were settled by agreements. The GDR, which is known for its conscientious compliance with the commitments under international law which it adopted, is ready to supplement the network of coexistence relations secured through agreements by further, mutual advantageous agreements.

The respect for the sovereignty and equal rights by all partners is a self-evident prerequisite for that, and it goes without saying that it also requires a climate of detente--the only climate where trustful living together can prosper. Confrontation, on the other hand, is bound to strain interstate relations.

That is not our line. Our course is clear--it was outlined by the tasks mentioned in the accountability report to the 10th party congress. This course leads to a peaceful tomorrow.

Comrades, the foreign policy goals and tasks contained in the report are based on a thorough analysis of the present as well as the historical experiences of the peoples. With scientific precision Comrade Erich Honecker has thus explained what is important now and in future. And we will act accordingly.

The socialist peace program is a collective strategy. It is jointly borne and jointly implemented by the states of the socialist community. That not only requires constant coordination but primarily untiring persistent work to strengthen socialism. What is involved here is the consolidation of our own front sector as well as a maximum contribution toward defending and expanding all bulwarks of socialism and peace in the world.

The GDR was, is and will remain a stable and reliable partner in implementing the socialist peace program. (strong applause)

Words and deeds of our state tally, they are important. The decisions to be adopted by the 10th party congress leave no doubt that our party, our socialist republic will honorably fulfill their internationalist militant assignment. (prolonged, strong applause).

Almedia Speaks for Cuba

AU300845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 81 p 9

[Speech by Juan Almeida Bosque, Cuban Communist Party Politburo member and chairman of the National Control Committee of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), at the 10th SED Congress in East Berlin on 13 April 1981]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker, dear delegates, esteemed guests,

It is with great joy and the most profound feelings of solidarity and revolutionary fraternity--also in thinking of the forthcoming anniversary of 19 April, the date of the first defeat of North American imperialism in America at the Bay of Pigs--that we have come here in order to attend this 10th SED Congress together with the communists and people of the GDR. (strong applause)

First of all, we would like to fulfill our pleasant assignment in conveying cordial and sincere greetings on behalf of our militant people, on behalf of the PCC and particularly on behalf of Comrade Fidel Castro, our party's first secretary, to the indefatigable working people and citizens of the GDR, which is a reliable stronghold and secure border of socialism in the heart of Europe. (prolonged applause)

We have come to the GDR at a time when the 35th anniversary of the GDR's establishment is being celebrated, an event marked by your party. Therefore, with great emotion, we think about the hard and heroic path covered by the German communist movement.

How many glorious pages have been written in your history since the days of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels! How many obstacles had to be overcome! More than once the imperialists, militarists and oppressors were convinced that they had destroyed this movement. Today, however, this wonderful reality exists here--the GDR, the first German workers and peasants state really exists. (applause) In your country we are now witnessing this outstanding congress with a slogan which represents a hymn to our revolutionary ideas: everything for the benefit of the people!

Dear comrades,

The detailed report of the SED Central Committee, read by Comrade Erich Honecker, outstanding leader and loyal friend of the Cuban people, points out the remarkable successes achieved by the workers class and people of the GDR as well as by its vanguard party in recent years.

These successes are reflected in the dynamic development of various branches of the national economy. in the growth of scientific-technical potential and in the development and implementation of the sociopolitical program, which includes remarkable achievements in the sectors of people's education, culture, sports and other fields of life.

An objective evaluation of the changes which have occurred throughout the world in recent years permits us to draw a simple conclusion, which, however, sounds full of bitterness for the reactionary forces: socialism is progressing, its prestige and its influence in the world are growing.

The process of the peoples' uprising is being accelerated and intensified; they refuse to accept imperialist exploitation and social injustice. They consider revolution and socialism as the only methods and means of changing their own destinies. In this connection we should stress that imperialism, and North American imperialism in particular, is intensifying its aggressive attempts to turn back the wheel of history. Imperialism is striving to assume the role of an international gendarme with even greater intensity, in order to stop the irresistible process of political and social changes. Imperialism is engaging in a dangerous intensification of the arms race, renouncing detente and exacerbating the international situation, thus causing an obvious danger which threatens peace. Imperialism is irresponsibly pushing the people toward the precipice of "cold war" and is trying to promote a policy of confrontation and an unreasonable policy of military superiority.

Imperialism has now given up its hypocritical protection of human rights and is trying to undermine and discredit the upsurge and prestige of the national liberation movement by shamelessly identifying the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces with terrorists.

In its strategy of weakening and destroying socialism, imperialism is implementing a long term subversive policy against Cuba, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In implementing its goals of dissolving, splitting and destabilizing, imperialism takes advantage of the treacherous policy of the Beijing leadership.

On the American continent, imperialism is once again applying the policy of the "big stick", threatening the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean area, in particular the courageous fighters of El Salvador and Guatemala. Imperialism is supplying with arms and supporting the bloodthirsty regimes of these countries. It supports and inspires the most corrupt dictators on our continent and is implementing a policy of economic pressure and aggressive threats against the people of the new Nicaragua and against the courageous people of Grenada, in order to stop the revolutionary process in these two countries.

Imperialism's aggressiveness is spreading throughout the world. Imperialism is daring to proclaim these territories as zones of vital importance and is thus transforming them into permanent dangerous hotbeds threatening peace.

The opportunity to change the existing situation stems in the first place from the resolute peace policy conducted by the USSR, from the existing Soviet military potential and also from the support to the cause of detente by all socialist and progressive forces in the world. In the present circumstances, the firm resolve of all progressive and revolutionary forces to oppose the machinations of imperialism and to resolutely reject them plays a decisive role.

The peace initiatives which were submitted with particular emphasis by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and which were recently adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, once again place the USSR and socialism in the vanguard of the defense of mankind's legitimate interests.

Along with the new U.S. administration the anti-Cuban campaign was exacerbated. There is even open talk about a blockade and direct aggression against our people, not only to destroy the example which Cuba is setting for the peoples of Latin America, but also in order to punish us for our indissoluble friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, as well as for our solidarity which we consistently practice as regards the revolutionary and progressive movement. In a new outbreak of cynicism, the dangerous strategy of zones of influence, with the purpose of justifying the aggressive policy and inflicting damage on Cuba, is being preached. This is why the Cuban Communist Party's second congress held in December 1980 decided that attention should be focused on the two following tasks: production and defense.

As Comrade Fidel Castro recently stated, the Cuban people are devoting themselves to creative work. However, they are preparing with the same firm resolve for the defense of their motherland, for the liberation of which our people struggled more than 100 years. (applause) We will defend every inch of our territory at the cost of our lives whenever the imperialists should dare to attack Cuba. Nevertheless, we will not reject the olive branch of peace, if it should be offered to us, but we will not yield to aggression either. Principles are not for sale. Cuba can never be forced to its knees. (prolonged applause)

Dear comrades,

It is with deep satisfaction that we can state as follows: For many years fraternal relations have developed between the two peoples parties and Governments of Cuba and the GDR. These fraternal ties are based on our common interests, on loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as on our joint struggle against imperialism. (strong applause)

The friendship and cooperation treaty between Cuba and the GDR, which was signed during Comrade Erich Honecker's last visit to Cuba, raised our relations in all sectors to a new stage of development. Today these relations set an example and are a confirmation of the achievements which cooperation between fraternal peoples is capable of, to the benefit of socialism and communism.

Dear brothers and friends,

We are firmly convinced that there are no forces in the world, and never will be such forces, capable of stopping the progress started by Lenin and the heroic fighters of the October Revolution. Six decades of defense of socialism and its construction have not passed without leaving a trace. Fascism has not been defeated in vain. The powerful socialist states' community has not been built in vain.

Peace will be victorious and the noble, indefatigable efforts of communists throughout the world will triumph with it. (applause) The revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and workers will be victorious. No one can ever prevent this. The shining banners of internationalism will never be handled down. The wheel of history cannot be stopped. This remarkable party congress confirms our optimism for the future, our confidence in the future of the GDR, and our infinite trust in socialism and in the invincible theory of Marxism-Leninism. (strong applause)

Long live the heroic traditions of Marx and Engels, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, and Ernst Thaelmann!

Long live the 10th SED Congress!
Long live proletarian internationalism!
Long live the indestructible friendship between Cuba and the GDR!
Fatherland or death! We will be victorious! (very prolonged, strong applause. Delegates and guests rise from their seats. Cheers for the PCC)

MPRP Delegate's Address

AU011822 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 81 p 9

[Speech of Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), at the 10th SED Congress in Berlin on 13 April]

[Text] Highly esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, esteemed delegates to the party congress! The MPRP delegation on behalf of the Central Committee and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of our party's Central Committee, personally, as well as on behalf of all working people of our country, conveys cordial greetings to you, the delegates to the party congress, and through your person to all communists and working people of the GDR. (strong applause) Your party congress is an event of great importance not only in the life of the GDR's working people but also for the entire international communist and workers movement.

As one of its militant detachments, the SED, which has glorious revolutionary traditions and holds up the banner of proletarian internationalism, is making a worthy contribution to developing the Marxist-Leninist teachings and to the practice of real socialism. (applause)

Our delegation was strongly impressed by the well-founded and profound accountability report of the SED Central Committee to the party congress, which was made by SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, the outstanding representative of the international communists and workers movement. (applause)

The GDR's communists and working people have come to the highest forum of the SED with important achievements in all fields of the socioeconomic development of the country, which testify to the deep confidence of the working masses in the policy of their well-tested vanguard and to the high political and working activity of the people.

We are firmly convinced that the successful implementation of the ambitious tasks set in the SED Central Committee accountability report and in the directive of the 10th party congress to the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's economy will give new stimuli to accelerating the construction of developed socialism; further developing economy, science, culture; further increasing the GDR working people's welfare and thus to strengthening the entire socialist community which is of decisive influence for the course of the development in the world.

However, one has to mention that the international situation has been seriously exacerbated recently due to the activating of the militaristic course of the U.S. imperialist circles and their allies in NATO.

At the same time one must state that the Beijing leaders are pursuing a hegemonist great power policy and openly oppose, together with imperialism and ultrareactionary forces, the socialist countries and above all the Soviet Union. Therefore, our party, as Comrade Tsedenbal stated, inseparably links the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for socialism and progress with the struggle against reactionary Maoism and the great power hegemonism of the Chinese leaders. (applause)

In the present international situation the unity of action of the communist and workers parties, the international solidarity and the joint efforts of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces become more and more urgent in order to thwart the insidious plans and intentions of imperialism and defend peace and security of the peoples.

The MPRP considers it its particular obligation to also contribute in future to implementing the coordinated foreign political course of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in strengthening peace and security of the peoples in Asia and throughou the world.

Dear comrades: We have noted with satisfaction and pleasure that the historic 26th CPSU Congress is an event of worldwide importance and has provided comprehensive answers to the most burning problems of the present international life. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has submitted new constructive initiatives which are directed toward radically improving the world situation and to guaranteeing the conditions for a peaceful life of all peoples of our planet. The MPRP, like the other fraternal parties fully supports the decisions of the 26th party congress of the party of the great Lenin and perceives it as a program of its own. (strong applause)

We want to stress that the GDR which is directly situated in the link between two worlds--socialism and capitalism--is making an important contribution in the struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament and against the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism. We are sincerely pleased that the ties of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation between our parties and states, which are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are deepening and are constantly enriched by new forms and contents in accordance with the lofty ideals of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, which was concluded by the Mongolian People's Republic and the GDR in 1977.

In our country a number of important and well-functioning industrial and agricultural projects have been established with the fraternal assistance and economic-technological support of the GDR, for instance the meat combine of Ulaanbaatar, the "Wilhelm Pieck" carpet factory, the "Ernst Thaelmann" state farm and others.

The GDR gives us important support in the basic and advanced education of qualified Mongolian cadres. Our delegation wants to take this as an opportunity to cordially thank the SED Central Committee, the government and the GDR working people on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the government and all working people of the Mongolian People's Republic from this high rostrum for the fraternal assistance and support in building socialism in Mongolia. (prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, in an atmosphere of great political and working enthusiasm the working people of our country are actively preparing for the 18th MPRP Congress which will start on 26 May in Ulaanbaatar. Our party is the recognized political vanguard of the Mongolian people and the inspirer and organizer of all successes and achievements of the working people of socialist Mongolia, which has completed the historic transition from feudalism to socialism by passing the capitalist stage of development.

The 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution, which has been taking place under the direct influence of the Great October and has resulted in fundamental changes in all fields of the socioeconomic and political life of the Mongolian people, will be celebrated as a great holiday of the victory of real socialism on Mongolian soil on 11 July this year. The Mongolian people are now successfully building the material-technological basis of socialism.

The Mongolian People's Republic is actively participating in deepening the process of economic integration of the socialist countries. An illustrative example of that is the opening of the biggest joint Mongolian-Soviet (erdenet) dressing combine of the mining industry.

The MPRP pursues a principled course of approximating the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and of consolidating our country in all fields of social life. In doing so our party considers it its main task to thoroughly study the rich experiences of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries, tested in life, and to creatively apply them to the practical work for development.

All this is an important factor for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Mongolian People's Revolution and for raising the material and cultural living standard of the Mongolian people. Our people are pleased and enthusiastic that some days ago the first representative of the Mongolian People's Republic has entered the way to the stars together with the glorious Soviet cosmonauts. (prolonged strong applause)

The successful implementation of this international space flight again demonstrates the enormous successes of cooperation among the countries of socialism in implementing the Intercosmos program and the vital strength of the Leninist friendship between the Mongolian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Before concluding, allow me, dear comrades delegates to the party congress, to wish you and through your person all working people of the GDR new great successes in fulfilling the historic tasks set by the 10th SED Congress for the party and the people. (strong applause)

Long live the SED, the truly Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the initiator and organizer of all successes and victories of the GDR working people! (prolonged applause)

May the relations of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation between the MPRP and the SED, between the peoples of the Mongolian People's Republic and the GDR strengthen and develop!

Long live peace throughout the world! (long-lasting, strong applause. The delegates and guests rise from the seats.)

PCI's Gianni Cervetti Speaks

AU011815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Speech by Gianni Cervetti, member of the national leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and secretary of the Lombardy regional leadership, at the 10th SED Congress in East Berlin on 13 April 1981]

[Text] I convey to you, dear comrades delegates, and together with you to the entire party, the working people and the GDR people the cordial and friendly greetings of the Italian communists. (strong applause)

The relations between our two parties have already existed for a very long time. They have their origin in the joint struggle that we have waged together with the other antifascist, democratic and progressive forces of all mankind, especially of Europe, against the enemies of civilization, against fascism and Nazism.

The road which you have chosen is reflected in the successes achieved in building your economy and society, as have been outlined in Comrade Honecker's report in connection with the forthcoming tasks. The starting point is that, together with the other antifascist and democratic forces in your own and in other countries, you have helped eliminate the root and branch of Nazism in the very heart of Europe from the awareness and structures of society. (prolonged, strong applause)

In this struggle the Italian communists have developed from a small hard core of fighters for the cause of the workers class to a mass party which today has 1.76 million members, which is a democratic and national force of the people and an influential force of the Italian society, and which is struggling for the democratic freedoms such as the freedom of organization of culture and of religion, for societal and social renewal, for material and moral progress.

On this path--an Italian path, to use Togliatti's expression--our party waged and continues to wage consistently and with great verve the struggle for the democratic and socialist renewal of the country. At the same time the Italian communists struggled and continued to struggle for peace and against imperialism, and displayed and continue to display solidarity with the peoples that are fighting for independence and freedom, against imperialism and against any kind of oppression and interference. Thus our solidarity goes in these days primarily to the people of El Salvador. [applause]

Under the conditions of an economic, social, political and moral crisis, in view of the failure of the old classes and the old power groups and thus at the same time of the danger of disruptions and setbacks the question of the access of the workers movement and thus of the working classes to the country's government has become the crucial question in Italy today.

What is necessary is to develop a pronouncedly democratic offensive which, on the basis of the unity of theleftist forces--the communists and socialists--as well as in agreement with other forces of the people, secular as well as Catholic, solves the problems of the working people and of the country, such as the problems of inflation, energy, and of southern Italy, and which ensures that Italy plays and active role for peace.

The crisis of detente is burdening the world, especially Europe. This current trend must be reversed. Otherwise, it could lead to a disastrous war, to the destruction of human civilization.

Armament has reached a point where technological development could make any control impossible and any negotiations could be in vain. For that reason, too, it is necessary to resume the negotiations between the two biggest powers and between all interested countries, and to start in various forms a progressive and balanced disarmament process. In this respect we have assessed the proposals of Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress as positive. We also regard with approval the proposals submitted here by Comrade Honecker.

In the struggle for detente and peaceful coexistence intensified efforts are necessary in view of the basic problems and causes of the current international situation, the tensions and the conflicts. They consist on the one hand of the growing economic and social disparity between rich and poor people, and on the other hand of the striving of a large number of countries for an independent path of liberation as well as in the resistence put up against this striving by the states and forces which are interested in maintaining their privileges. Local conflicts and most difficult situations must be solved with political means. Here we would like to include the situation in the Middle East where there is the danger of a people being dismembered, the Palestinian people. The Middle East is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of disturbance and poisoning of international life. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, we have clearly expressed our position. We wish that the initiatives and proposals for a settlement agreed among all interested sides makes headway.

In Europe the events in socialist Poland are causing fear and worry. We regard the current process of renewal and the work done by the Polish comrades with benevolence. We wish that they succeed in solving and overcoming the crisis and the existing tensions alone, with their own forces and without outside interference, with political means.

This attitude springs from our fundamental political and ideological orientation as well as from the firm conviction that respect for the independence and sovereignty of every state and every people is the inalienable principle for any socialist force, for any force of progress, as well as a basic precondition for implementing detente.

The peoples of Europe and the European workers movement can play a great role. Proceeding from their traditions, from the civilization of which they are the heirs and which they are carrying on, from the accomplished material and cultural achievements, they must attend to the yearning of mankind of peace and to the problems of ther peoples. Therein lies the new internationalism with which the workers class especially must be able to cope. It has the task of [bringing about] unity, which in our countries and in Europe can find expression only in a drawing closer together and in understanding among the great political and ideological components and trends, the communists, socialists, social democrats and Christians, in cooperation with the nonaligned countries and with all forces of the Third World which are struggling for progress and peace.

Dear comrades, I conclude with the firm wish that the relations between our parties may continue to develop positively. We will work to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, between the GDR and the Italian Republic. (applause) With these feelings of friendship we wish you good work and new successes. (prolonged, strong applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL IN TUNISIA--On 23 April on Tunis, Egon Hempel, deputy minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment, opened the GDR "Days of Technology" in Tunisia. The "Days of Technology" were organized by the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade with the support of Tunisian societies. Minister Hempel said that the "Days of Technology" demonstrate the GDR's economic performance capacity and will further deepen cooperation between the two countries. (Mondher Znaidi), acting minister of national economy of Tunisia, called the days a proof of the two countries' readiness to expand cooperation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 81 p 5 AU]

COURSES FOR AFRICANS--Up to now, hundreds of teachers from 19 African countries have been qualified in 7-week courses at the Potsdam Institute for Management and Organization of Public Education. School functionaries from Mozambique, the Congo, Angola, Socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau and other countries enlarged their knowledge in the fields of pedagogics, psychology as well as management and planning of education. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Apr 81 p 7 AU]

ROMANIAN PIONEERS--Upon invitation of the "Ernst Thaelman" Pioneer organization, a delegation headed by Mihai Hirjau, chairman of the Pioneer organization of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stayed in the GDR. Helga Labs, chairman of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization, reported on the initiatives of the organization in implementating the "Pioneer Signal 10th Party Congress," and the head of the Romanian delegation reported on the Romanian Pioneers' implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress. On the 25-26 April weekend, the visit was concluded by signing a joint agreement on friendship and cooperation for 1981-82. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

LEADERS, PEOPLE JOIN IN MAY DAY OBSERVANCES

Budapest Workers' Parade

LD011857 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 May (MTI)--Ceremonial march-ups marked all over the country May Day, this international holiday of work and the working class. The outstanding political event, the May Day parade of Budapest workers, took place in the capital in the morning. From the tribune on the place of demonstrations the country's leaders including Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Trade Unions, members of the Political Committee, greeted the hundreds of thousands of marchers.

The procession was led by the best collectives of the workers' districts of the great past of the capital--Angyalfold, Dsepel. They carried boards saying "Long Live the Party," "Socialist National Unity," "The Marxist-Leninist Unity of the International Communist and Workers Movement," "Hungarian-Soviet Friendship and Peace."

After the march-ups Hungarians continued to celebrate May Day at diverse functions, entertainment programs.

Kadar Interviewed

LD011318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0755 GMT 1 May 81

[Interview with MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar by unidentified correspondent at platform of May Day rally in Budapest on 1 May--live]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade Janos Kadar, I greet you on behalf of the many millions of television viewers and radio listeners. Permit me to mention that today is the 25th time that television cameras have worked here on Dozsa Gyorgy Road. And, as it is also a tradition that you greet our audience on this great and beautiful festival, I ask you to do that now, Comrade Kadar.

[Kadar] It is a great joy for me that, after so many May Days, I can also participate in this Budapest May Day of 1981. This parade, as everyone can see, is of a political, enthusiastic, colorful, gay, homey nature. I think that this parade well reflects the fundamental situation that prevails in our country at present, namely political understanding, the secure and purposeful work of construction with which the workers of Budapest and of the country are struggling successfully for the realization of our objectives of socialist construction. At this Budapest parade, and I think in every country, everywhere, the victorious collectives of the great national socialist workers competition are in the lead. Among us here on this platform are the new heroes of socialist work, and, thinking of all this, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and in my own name, I cordially greet our working class, our cooperative peasantry, intellectual workers, older people, young people, our entire working people constructing socialism, on the occasion of the great international workers festival, May Day. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish much success to the communications media, television, for they make this inspiring festival visible and audible to the world.

As I have said, the most important and the first thing one thinks of is that our people live in political unity and security calmly, confidently, with the work of construction. The most important thing is to safeguard this and to strengthen and further consolidate it. We can then look ahead with confidence and, no matter under what conditions the individual tasks have to be resolved, we can trust that we can solve everything successfully, with good results.

Looking out at the world from this ceremony I would also like to stress that at this ceremony our people (?send a) greeting to the world's peoples, because our people want socialism and peace. This is what has to be secured for their own future and this is also what they wish to the world's peoples. From this parade we greet the Soviet peoples building socialism, the world's communist and workers movement, progressive people, those who struggle for national freedom, and every sane person who understands that the world needs peace and who is willing to promote it personally. All these endeavors, all these movements and forces can safely count on the Hungarian people to be present, according to their own possibilities, wherever there must be a struggle for the interests of mankind (?on the right side).

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words. I say once more that I am happy (?to be present) [words indistinct].

JOURNALISTS VIEW POLISH PROSPECTS, PZPR CONGRESS

LD021916 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 May 81

[Telephone interview with Budapest Radio Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi conducted by "168 Hours" program presenter Elemer Csak on 2 May--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Szabolcs, before asking you about the PZPR Central Committee plenum, let me inquire about May Day in Poland. How was the festive occasion of the working class celebrated in Poland? Was it celebrated everywhere? Did this May Day do anything to lessen the crisis of confidence between the working masses and the leadership?

[Answer] I will tell you quite frankly that during the great many difficult moments of the past 9 months I have asked this question: Where are the people who can reinforce and amplify common sense and responsibility? I met them yesterday in the streets of Warsaw. They walked in a great mass for more than 2 and 1/2 hours. This demonstration was not organized by anyone. From morning until noon it was sometimes raining and sometimes sunny, and there was even sleet. Nevertheless, 90,000 people came to take part in this procession in Warsaw. They came with flags bearing the national colors and with red banners. They carried very interesting and beautiful placards with slogans such as: "We Support Rationality and Responsibility," "Poland Is a Socialist Country," and "Ten Times Yes to Jaruzelski's Program!"

[Question] In other words, this procession went off in a good spirit. That is quite unequivocal, is it not?

[Answer] It was marked by a very good spirit.

[Question] Was there any sort of disturbance or any sort of opposition action?

[Answer] No, there was not, or at least I am not aware of any such thing.

[Question] Now let's discuss the Central Committee plenum. The plenum set the date for the extraordinary party congress. We know from experience that a session of this sort involves the adoption of a serious, responsible position; at least this is what both party members and nonmembers expect from it. What is important in my opinion is that it will have to provide a program for leading Poland out of the present crisis. What I would like to know is what sort of guarantee did the Central Committee provide that the party will be able to prepare suitably for the congress during this very brief period and that it will bring order into its own ranks in such a short time?

[Answer] Among the guarantees I would mention first the most important one, which you have also mentioned; namely, that the plenum set the date for the congress. It will be held in Warsaw from 14-18 July. Second, this plenum closed the ninth plenum--which was unsuccessful and which received a great deal of criticism from party members--by adopting definite resolutions. It adopted the congress resolutions, decided on the recommendations concerning changes in the party's organizational rules and brought about the conditions that will ensure that the congress will not have to spend its time on past personnel questions and on calling people to account.

What is still unclear to me regarding these guarantees is whether this plenum will succeed in uniting the party's ranks once more. I am thinking here of the factional endeavors which are seeking separate paths, the so-called horizontal forums. The question is whether these will rejoin once again to create unity. This is something that the next few days and weeks will reveal. What is the guarantee in terms of the actual work of the congress? In my opinion, this can be the unity of the party, which does not in any way exclude the possibility of a hard clash between views and opinions at the congress. In my view the most important thing is whether they will be able to put the past behind them, whether party members will be able to formulate a perfect party program for the future and, what is perhaps most important, whether the delegates will leave the Congress Hall on 18 July with a feeling of unity.

[Question] We know from reports, including yours, that the Central Committee has decided not to make great changes in its composition on this occasion. Nevertheless, there were personnel changes. I was particularly surprised that two workers were elected to the highest leadership, the Politburo. Naturally, in principle this is very appealing but one does not gain a national perspective and experience from one day to the next. Do we know anything about these new politicians?

[Answer] Essentially what happened is that two workers came directly from industry into the highest party leadership. What does this mean? First of all, it means that this was something that the party membership had demanded.

[Question] In other words, this is some sort of gesture.

[Answer] Perhaps something more than that. I think that perhaps these two workers, with their direct experience of life, will supplement the collective wisdom of politicians with much greater experience. This is something that we shall see.

Let me say something about these two workers. Gerard Gabrys is a 48-year-old miner. He was active in the youth movement from 1948 onwards and joined the party in 1968. He has filled various party posts in his spare time ever since. Zygmunt Wronski is even more experienced. He is 49 and a worker in a tractor factory. He has been a member of the Central Committee for almost a decade. In other words, they possess political and leadership experience.

[Question] Finally, in just one sentence, what sort of important events are due to take place in Poland in the near future?

[Answer] My diary is full of important political events during the next week. I wish to mention only one--the Sejm has been convened for next Wednesday. Three draft bills will be discussed concerning the trade union of private farmers, the registration of farmers' organizations, and the draft decree of the Council of State on the coordinating organ of the trade unions. However, the debates in preparation for the congress will continue in party life as well. These will concern the resolutions which were approved at the 10th plenum and the modification of organizational rules.

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY ACTIVITIES; KANIA ASSESSMENT

Leaders Attend Soiree

LD011244 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--Like in other Polish towns a May Day soiree took place in Warsaw today. One of Poland capital's biggest entertainment halls was filled to capacity with workers of Warsaw leading factories, scientific and cultural institutions, Second World War veterans, and young people.

The soiree was attended by the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee Secretariat, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Stefan Olszowski, Zygmut Wronski, Roman Ney, Jerzy Waszczuk, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Stanislaw Gabrielski.

Present were chairman of the UPP [United Peasant Party] Central Committee Stanislaw Gucwa and chairman of the Democratic Party's Central Committee Edward Kowalczyk.

Also present were members of the diplomatic community.

Addressing the soiree First Secretary of the PUWP Warsaw committee Stanislaw Kociolek said among other things:

Our Polish history and our own custom imparted to the May Day demonstrations national colours and connotation.

It is true that over the recent years the character of these demonstrations has lost much of its warmth and human touch. But we would do injustice to our own past if we failed to notice that these losses could not erase the good traditions.

Kania Assessment

LD011756 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] At the end of the traditional May Day march of Warsaw inhabitants, First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania together with member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stefan Olszowski met with the executive of the party's Warsaw committee to exchange opinions on this year's May Day celebrations including those in Warsaw.

The participants in the meeting were unanimous in their opinion that it was a big event both in view of the numbers of marchers estimated to be over 90 thousand and the spontaneity with which the new idea of the parade with this year's modest decorations was accepted.

The view prevailed that this year's May Day parade might contribute new values to the traditional celebrations of the workers' day. Once again it became apparent that the May Day holiday was first and foremost the property of the working class and the working people. In today's situation of a political struggle, the big turnout of workers in the march and its character have underscored the latent strength also of the party rank-and-file.

Stanislaw Kania said that in the parade Warsaw has shown itself not only as Poland's capital but also as an important center of party life. The marchers turned up not for the leaders, the party organizations or in response to a call from outside or from the top but from the need felt in their hearts, deep attachment to the tradition and personal desire. It is a greatly edifying fact from which conclusions must be drawn for the future.

It is not only on occasions such as May Day holiday that we must be authentic in expressing our thoughts, presenting our positions and, when rejecting what is wrong or changing something, we must come up with genuinely new values meeting the hopes and needs of the working people.

The conclusions desired from the May Day celebrations and the mood of the Warsaw march should serve to create the best possible climate round the preparations for the 9th PUWP Congress and everything that serves the strengthening of the party and its leading role in the life of the country, said he.

Festivities in Provincial Towns

LD012145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 May 81

[Summary] In Bielsko-Biala modest commemorative ceremonies, involving little expenditure on decorations, were concerned mainly with homage to deceased leaders of local workers' communities. In the town of Skoczow in this region the May Day celebrations were combined with the commemoration of the town's liberation by Soviet troops. In Szczecin a public meeting was held in the open on the same site where the occasion was celebrated immediately after the war. In Katowice a column marched along Red Army Street to the Silesian risings memorial where flower bouquets were laid; the 60th anniversary of the third Silesian rising is due about this time. In Lodz a May Day meeting was held at the revolutionary achievement memorial. In Lublin participants at a public meeting heard a speech devoted to the 1st of May and the 190th anniversary of the 3d of May constitution. In Krakow a workers' demonstration took place in Market Square. In Zielona Gora flowers and wreaths were laid at the monument to the brotherhood-in-arms. At Opole flowers were laid at the monument to the heroes who gave their lives in the fight for independence of the Opole region. The traditional May Day procession did not take place in Bialystok this year; special meetings were held at industrial enterprises. In Torun a procession took place; one of the slogans carried during the march said: "For Socialism; Against Distortions." In Rzeszow an open-air public meeting was held and in Koszalin there was a procession followed by a public meeting in the square named after the Polish workers' party fighters.

Throughout the day people of Gdansk are meeting at the memorial to the fallen shipyard workers in front of Gdansk shipyard's gate. The stone slab at the foot of the memorial is covered with flowers. Flower bouquets were laid by the delegations of the voivodship party committee led by Tadeusz Fiszbach and several party organizations of the area as well as from all the local tertiary educational establishments. Flowers were also laid by Solidarity representatives, including Lech Walesa.

Flowers were laid at the foot of the December 1970 monument in Gdynia. In Bydgoszcz the May Day demonstration was held under the slogan "We Have One Motherland: People's Poland."

In Czestochowa the procession ended at the monument to Bierut where flowers were laid. At the sanctuary of Jasna Gora a divine service was held for the intention of workers. In Oswiecim the May Day public meeting was preceded by solemn mass held in front of the chemical plant's house of culture. Holy masses were also celebrated in Wadowice and in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska.

Papers Comment on Celebrations

LD040922 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 4 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP)--In its commentary on this year's May Day celebrations, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that May 1, 1981, proved to be one more manifestation of faith in socialist ideals, an expression of determination in protecting the socialist system.

May Day confirmed the will to continue the process of socialist renewal. Owing to the fact that this year's May Day procession was considerably deprived of its formal splendour and that the scenarios for the celebrations were much less sophisticated, the true content of this day of the working class, of all working people in the world, became more evident--and so did our own attitude to this content.

Therefore, this year's May Day became a deeply authentic manifestation of those ideas which are the essence of the development of socialist Poland.

The society's participation in the May Day parade and the course of the celebrations confirmed once more the sense of brotherhood, solidarity and unity with the entire progressive and socialist front in the world felt by Poland's working class, the Polish communists and their party. May Day made us feel that we are an important element in this front, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

Writing on the subject, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that this year there was no from-the-top instruction as to the manner of the celebrations. Individual towns and regions found their own ways of celebrating May Day--ways best fitting to the national mood at the moment.

"We now know that there is a lot of us. Once more, we realized that it is good to meet in line with those on whom you may count," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

Further From ZYCIE WARSZAWY

LD041102 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 4 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP)--In its comment on the May Day theme, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes:

"Events of recent months and the transformations which have been carried out and are being carried out in our country since August arouse emotions, and at the same time the need for profound meditation and prudence; reflection and decisions are required from each of us. It is good that an understanding of these moods was reflected in the way May Day was celebrated."

"One of the slogans 'yes to renewal, no to distortions' accorded with the moods and thoughts of the majority, and not only the party participants in the demonstration. We are in favor of socialist renewal, that is, of a socialist Poland. We should do everything possible for it to be strong in all respects and for it to be reckoned with in Europe and throughout the world, although it is known that this is not easy to achieve."

REPORTAGE ON 3 MAY CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

National Celebration

LD031140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Today, for the first time in 35 years, we are solemnly celebrating all over Poland the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution.

In Katowice, a moment ago, factory sirens and church bells announced the beginning of a solemn roll at the monument of Silesian insurgents.

In Tamaszow Mazowiecki 3,000 people gathered at 0830 this morning to lay flowers at the monument to Tadeusz Kosciuszko. Our correspondent reports that along with the organizers of the celebrations from the Democratic Party, delegations from the PZPR, the ZSL, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and Solidarity were also present.

A ceremony is being held at the old market place in Bydgoszcz. The ceremony, which started this morning, is organized by Solidarity and by the Solidarity of Private Farmers. A holy mass began at noon; the lection and general prayer are being read by Daniel Olbrychski.

The All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front is organizing a solemn concert to be held this afternoon at the Wielki Theatre in Warsaw.

Kania Attends Concert

LD032040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 May 81

[Excerpt] Today we are celebrating the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution. In the history of our country it has always remained the first constitution--and in the history of the world the second after the United States--regulating the organization of the state authorities, as well as the rights and duties of the citizen. The date 3 May has become for Poles a historic symbol of hope for a better tomorrow. Patriotic celebrations of the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution took place today in many towns throughout Poland.

In the Grand Theatre in Warsaw there was a solemn concert organized by the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity. The unifying concept of the meeting was remembrance of the historic meaning of the May law. Those seated in the auditorium represented all social and professional circles in the capital--workers, people from culture and the sciences, social activists, the clergy. Attending the concert were Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZDL Supreme Committee and speaker of the Sejm; and Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee. Also present were Kazimierz Barcikowski, Stefan Olszowski and Stanislaw Gabrielski. The following also came to the concert: members of the Presidium of the Sejm, State Council, the administrators of Warsaw and generals. Among the veterans of World War II was the Marshal of Poland Michal Rola-Zymierski. Present were representatives of the clergy including the Warsaw Suffragan Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski and the representative of the Polish Ecumenical Council, head of the Orthodox Church in Poland, Archbishop Bazyli the Metropolitan of Warsaw and All Poland.

The meeting began with the national anthem. Then Henryk Jablonski spoke, describing the assumptions of the 4-year Sejm and the 3 May Constitution, as well as its everlasting meaning for the development of Poland's social mission.

The chairman of the Council of State said, among other things: A knowledge of history is the process of coming to know oneself. All that surrounds us is the work of the past, and we too are its products. A modern Pole can only get to know his roots with the aid of history, understanding the connection between his fortunes and the fortunes of the nation. With the help of history, and history alone, can he recognize the link connecting the generations of Poles. To understand the essence of what underlies the events of today one must continually ask the past for its indispensible answer. This dialogue is, and must be, continuous. Acquainting oneself with the genesis of events, meditating upon one's own character as a nation, gaining an improved understanding of one's personality, virtues, and defects, the values and dangers inherent within us, we can act wisely and sensibly, and will more easily find the right way to behave.

Today, on the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution, for the first time the SD celebrates its day. The ceremony that took place in the Senator's Hall in the Royal Castle in Warsaw, and whose host was the Presidium of the SD Central Committee, was attended by Henryk Jablonski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stefan Olszowski and Zdzislaw Tomal. Merited activists of the SD were present. The guests were greeted by Prof Aleksander Gieysztor, director of the Royal Castle, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences. A speech was given by Edward Kowlaczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee.

Jablonski Speaks at Concert

LD032234 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 3 May 81

["Henryk Jablonski's Speech at 3 May Concert"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May (PAP)--We have come to this meeting guided by the memory of a fact which took place 190 years ago, in another time, in entirely different conditions. Nevertheless, we do not feel any discord between searching for paths into the future and turning our thoughts back to the past.

Because we want to have an understanding of the processes taking place in the nation today, we have to keep turning to the past for necessary explanations. This dialogue is and must be continuous, as more and more problems we have to cope with today begin to be explained this way.

The constitution was such a huge event that it had to evoke interest far outside Poland's borders. Not all of the constitution's contemporaries were able to look at it that way. For the French revolutionists it was too socially moderate and politically unacceptable, as it introduced a hereditary throne. Western conservatives praised it for the same moderation.

Marx and Engels understood the constitution's vital meaning, because they looked for it not in the document's letter, but in its spirit. They saw the May 3 Constitution as "the first attempt at reform proving that independence cannot be separated from overthrowing the aristocracy and from agrarian reforms in the country". Marx and Engels stressed the constitution's huge importance not only for Poland, but for Eastern Europe in general and, indirectly, for all European revolutionary forces.

The May 3 Constitution--Jablonski said--was the Bible for the Polish masses' coming 150-year long struggle for independence and social liberation.

It is we, the contemporary generation of builders of socialism, who are the continuators of the work begun 190 years ago.

Jablonski, Jaruzelski in Warsaw

LD031506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] A ceremony marking the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution--also the Day of the Democratic Party--has begun at the Senatorska Hall, also known as the 3 May Constitution Hall, at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. The ceremony, which is being celebrated for the first time this year, is being televized. The following arrived for the ceremony: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of the PZPR and SD leadership, meritorious activists from the SD, members of the SD parliamentary party, representatives of SD voivodship branches and representatives from social and vocational organizations.

The guests were welcomed by the director of the Royal Castle, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof Aleksander Gieysztor. A speech was delivered by the chairman of the SD Central Committee, Edward Kowalczyk.

The object of the ceremonial meeting is to stress the continuity of democratic traditions in our country and the fact that the SD has been deriving inspiration from the spirit of 3 May, which is also contained in the ideological provisions of the contemporary Democratic Party.

Czestochowa Mass; Walesa Attends

LD031124 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0700 GMT on 3 May carries a live broadcast of a holy mass from the Jasna Gora Chapel in Czestochowa.

The mass is celebrated by Father Jozef Platek. After the opening prayers and hymn of the mass the celebrant says "We have gathered here today at Jasna Gora to pay homage to God and to venerate the Virgin Mary, the Queen of Poland, the mother of our nation. The feast day of the Queen of Poland is also the patronal feast of all Poles and it unites us in prayer for our compatriots who live outside Poland.

"The 3rd of May was of great importance in the history of our homeland. It reminds us of all the noble undertakings aimed at the renewal and improvement of the republic and in a special way of the Constitution of the 3rd of May [approved in 1791] which was an expression of our national maturity.

"We are offering this holy mass for the sick and suffering throughout our homeland." Father Platel added, "Jasna Gora today feels particularly obliged to pray for the return of health of the primate of Poland." The announcer says that taking part in the mass are bishops, priests, the Pauline Fathers of Jasna Gora, the inhabitants of Czestochowa, and pilgrims from all over Poland, including Lech Walesa.

A sermon follows which is devoted to the role of the Virgin Mary in the life of the Polish nation and her protection of the Polish people in all of its vicissitudes. A series of six pastoral announcements are then read. One of the announcements notes that another mass will be celebrated in Jasna Gora at 1100 at which time prayers will be said "for the freedom of the church in the contemporary world." The mass and live relay ends at 0800 GMT.

Solidarity at Bydgoszcz Events

LD031854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Ceremonies marking the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution took place in many cities including Bydgoszcz. Our correspondent reports:

Bydgoszcz: The old market place. A site imprinted in the city's history by demonstrations marking the regaining of independence in 1920 and in 1946 when the city was decorated with the Grunwald Cross for fighting against the German onslaught.

Today on the same site one of the major ceremonies in the country took place marking the 190th anniversary of the passing of the 3 May Constitution, organized by NSZZ Solidarity. Delegations of interfactory founding committees of NSZZ Solidarity from the coastal area, Silesia and the basin, Mazowsze and Rzeszow and other regions of the country rallied around the old market place at a monument erected to honor the martyrdom of Poles during the years of the Hitlerite occupation and the struggle for freedom and independence.

Also present were delegations of NSZZ Solidarity factory founding committees from Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wloclawak voivodships. A separate, very large group of peasants arrived from all parts of the country, members of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, led by Jan Kulaj, chairman of the National Founding Committee of the union.

The Bydgoszcz old market place and the adjoining streets were adorned by national and church flags and filled with thousands of Bydgoszcz inhabitants.

On the right-hand side of the market place is the high altar at which the holy mass will be celebrated. Guards of honor were mounted at the foot of the monument by members of Solidarity, miners and boy scouts. Next to them were Solidarity parties carrying banners ane representing miners from the Jastrzebie and Sosnowiec collieries and Bydgoszcz factories.

To the sound of drums played by the miners' band from Jastrzebie the delegations of Solidarity placed wreaths and bunches of flowers at the foot of the monument. A bouquet of flowers was also placed there by Wincenty Domisz, mayor of Bydgoszcz, who took part in the event.

Next, those present were addressed from the foot of the monument by Roman Bartoszcze, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Voivodship Founding Commission NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in Bydgoszcz, who dealt with the recent strike protest of peasants in that city and its objectives. The speech made by Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee, referred to the current targets of Solidarity against the background of the contents of the 3 May Constitution.

The holy mass was celebrated by Bishop Jan Michalski, Suffragan of Gnezno, who also preached the homily. Before the Gospel the lesson and the general prayer were read by Daniel Olbrychski.

SOLIDARITY TO HOLD NATIONAL CONVENTION 31 AUGUST

NC011414 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May (AFP)--The Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity today announced its first national convention for August 31, first anniversary of the government-worker agreements in Gdansk.

Regional elections of delegates should conclude by the end of May, and national-level balloting by the end of June, spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said.

A guidelines document released earlier to coincide with delegate voting had spoken of "Christian morals," "national values," "socialist social thought" and "traditions of the working class" as sources of its inspiration.

The document also attributed Poland's current crisis to an "absence of democracy in the decision-making mechanisms."

Other reasons, it added, were "bureaucratic government methods which prevent correction of mistakes," the "formation of closed groups of those who govern, exempt from checks by the governed," and "the inability of the system to correct itself."

Because of these problems, economic reform now being discussed by the government would not bring about anticipated social and economic results without "profound reform of the system of exercising power," the document added.

"The truly desperate economic situation in Poland" had made Solidarity decide not to make any major wage increase demands in 1981, it added.

On Wednesday TRYBUNA LUDU, official paper of the Polish Communist Party, criticised the document for not taking into account the party's activities.

According to the newspaper, Solidarity, though it recognised the party's leadership role, considered itself the "only guarantee for renewal."

In fact, the newspaper commented, "it is the party, above all, that offers this guarantee."

WALESA COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN NATION, UNIONS

LD011528 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 1 May 81

[Report on interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, by the SZTANDAR MLODYCH youth daily--time and place not given]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May (PAP)--Said Walesa about his view of the situation in the country:

"We can really win a great Poland. But there is a great danger--if we do not pull ourselves together, if we do not take ourselves under control, we can get such a knock that generations will not forgive us.

"The most important thing now is to put in order what we have attained in the agreements, get down to work, at the same time controlling things, not yielding, but moving tactically without driving (the other side) to the wall."

Asked about the life of an average Pole, Walesa said that "the situation in which Poles live has changed, only it depends what measure you apply to it. Generally, if you were to measure it by his stomach and the queues, it has deteriorated. But if you looked inside them, you would see that they are no longer depressed, that they can speak out loud. In this way, the situation has improved."

As for the union's future, Wales said that "we shall embark upon a purely unionist road when someone else takes up those other issues which are both necessary and indispensable. Farmers, for instance, were with us, and they are not any longer."

"August showed that the institutions to-date in the country's structure had lost social trust. Solidarnosc, a new structure, noisy, speaking about everything--from politics to abuse of power, focused this trust. It knew it should not be that way, but I also knew that till new institutional and organizational solutions emerge, we had to take that burden upon ourselves. Now, step by step, this has to be delegated to other organizations which have or will be [words indistinct] to Solidarnosc. Then we shall remain a union. When that happens is up to the authorities, the situation. We shall embark on a purely unionist road when this road becomes fully intelligible to the society."

Asked about radicals within the union and his own positon, Walsea said that "we do have radicals, but they are not so many. I would say we have more inconsiderate people, that's for one thing. And already somewhat corrupt. Some people have already taken to that power, that is why we need fresh people. As for myself, I would gladly withdraw altogether. I have had enough. I did not come here for a career, but [words indistinct] leave all that with inconsiderate people. Frankly, if a faction takes over, I do not want to be in the union."

WALESA ADVOCATES UNIONS OF ALLIED VOCATIONS

LD021506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The trade union movement in Poland is composed at present of three centers or groups of unions--I do not know exactly how to put it but I am speaking, of course, about Solidarity, the Industrial Trade Unions and the Autonomous Trade Unions.

Here is an assessment of prospects for our trade union movement. Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity is speaking:

[Begin recording] Whether we like it or not we must cooperate, cooperate on a basis corresponding to our situation. Therefore, we shall endeavor to achieve this. At the same time, I think, Solidarity thinks, that after a certain time this situation will change and we shall have an affiliation of similar vocations as we planned to do from the very beginning. There will be even more unions then [words indistinct] up to 30 unions, more or less equal--for it is alwasy easier to speak with equal partners.

[Question] How can this situation develop, if not now then in the future? Is there any possibility of a merger or general agreement or rather...

[Walesa--interrupting] No, we shall not steer toward a single trade union. As I have said before, in due time probably not very soon, we shall favor a system of similar vocation with a sort of coordinating trade union body at the top, not a central council of trade unions but a body rather like our National Consultative Commission.

As long as I have something to say here I shall endeavor to achieve such a situation among these unions so that they should be of about the same strength, both as far as membership is concerned and as far as their finances are concerned. The similar vocations should be chosen so that these unions are equal, because when there is equal footing there is a real partnership whereas when one side is too strong and the other is too weak there is no partnership whatsoever. Therefore, we must endeavor to achieve partnership through equality from every point of view. So, there should not only be 3 million miners, who are the biggest force, but in such a situation--take another region such as in Poznan--we would arrive at this figure of 3 million with consumers, shoemakers and many others, so that there will always be 3 million and these forces will be equal in all regions. Then they will become partners. One of them will not impose on the other [words indistinct] disadvantageous to the other union or something of the kind. In this way we shall endeavor to achieve equality. [end recording]

29 APRIL SOLIDARITY NEWS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD011142 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The current talks with the government was the main subject of a news conference given on 29 April by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a spokesman for the Solidarity trade union. Also taking part in the news conference was Bogdan Lis, the deputy chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP], the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes. The talks between the Solidarity representatives and Jozef Barecki, the government spokesman for press affairs, concerning Solidarity's access to the mass media were commented on by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who is taking part in the talks. He said that until now it was primarily a question of establishing a system of public control over the mass media that was being posed, including over the activity of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

Bogdan Lis is taking part in the talks with the government on Solidarity's activities abroad. At the present stage of the talks the government side has put forward problems of interest to it, particularly the regulations relating to the foreign travels of Solidarity officials, the question of the trade union's representation in the International Labor Organization, and the line being followed in Solidarity's international activity.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TEAMS VIEW ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD011234 Warsaw PAP in English 0811 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--Poland's Ministeral Council economic team for trade unions met here today with the negotiatory force of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission for the "programme of economic stabilization and restoration."

The government team was led by Finance Minister Marian Krzak and the union force was headed by Jan Rulewski and Bogdan Lis. Both sides were accompanied by experts.

The meeting had a preliminary character and aimed to fix the subjects for the negotiations and cooperation in working out the ways leading out of the crisis and stabilizing the economy. The sides agreed that the report on the state of the nation's economy and the government programme of stabilization would be submitted to the union in the second decade of May: at the latest. Besides, the government party expressed its readiness to supply Solidarity with other information items and materials indispensable for the evaluation of the state of economy.

During the talks the Solidarity delegation presented in writing the union's negotiatory standpoint on the economic and social issues stemming from the current situation of the country. The government side declared it would present its stand also in written form before the next meeting scheduled for the second part of May.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY TO DISCUSS 'LAW AND ORDER'

LD040847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The latest round of talks is to get underway today at the offices of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw between working groups of the government and Solidarity. Law and order, in the broad sense of the word, is to be the subject of the talks. The working groups are chaired by Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia and Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Mazowsze region and member of the Presidium of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission.

TU SEES OIL EXTRACTION AFFECTING ENVIRONMENT

LD030056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] of Solidarity in Kamien Pomorski, Szczecin Voivodship, the largest oil-producing center in Poland, has adopted a resolution stating that it is impossible to extract oil in the present conditions without threatening the environment. The MKR decided to present to the Szczecin Voivoda the above-mentioned resolution demanding that the extraction of oil be stopped if no remedial measures are taken. The MRK in Kamien Pomorski also demands that a team of experts be constituted to report on the possibility of exploiting for use in the power industry the natural gas which is escaping during exploitation of the oil deposits.

Solidarity also demands that a team of experts be called on to ascertain the degree to which the environment is being polluted. It is worth adding that tests carried out in the environs of Kamien Pomorski show that some places have 29 times the acceptable level of hydrogen sulphide. The health service in this region has also recently noted the negative effects of the current environmental conditions on the health of the area's residents. For example, the number of heart malfunctions in new-born babies has increased.

The Kamien Pomorski area had once been considered a spa, with anthracosis, rheumatism and other diseases being treated there. Today, 300 tons of oil are extracted everyday in Kamien Pomorski and about 165 tons in nearby Wysoka Kamienska.

TORUN MEETING DISCUSSES FARMERS TU REGISTRATION

LD040110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Presidium of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations took place in Torun. It discussed the registration of the Trade Union of Private Farmers, the membership of that organization, the following up of demands submitted at the seventh national congress of delegates of agricultural circles as well as forms of cooperation with the government.

WERBLAN'S 'THESES ON DEMOCRACY' PUBLISHED

LD011804 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 1 May 81

["Nine Theses on Democracy"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May (PAP)--This is the title of an article by Andrzej Werblan in ZYCIE WARSZAWY devoted to the theme of political democracy. In nine points the author submits the following theses:

1. At the present time in Poland there exists in practice very wide-ranging freedom of speech and assembly; the extent of freedom of association is wide-ranging; the autonomy of representative organs and the self-government of professional, public and cultural organizations are expanding.

At the same time discipline within political and public organizations is decreasing. The questions arise: Where is this leading; will the functioning of public machinery be possible in such circumstances; will it be possible to implement the leading, or guiding, role of the party, as the constitution states?

2. The far-ranging democracy of elections is now a characteristic feature of our public life. Provisions on elections which want to regulate this democracy are in practice being refuted.

3. Respect for other views and opinions and refraining from removing from party departments those who do not share the opinions of the majority are an essential condition for democracy within the party.

4. Democracy requires the clear distribution of authority and unambiguous responsibility. All who occupy leading posts must adopt decisions independently within the framework of the authority which proceeds from their functions and they must bear full responsibility for those decisions.

5. Political democracy requires the separation of management of the economy from management of state policy, including economic policy. The combination of the organs of economic and political management and identical methods in these two spheres will inevitably lead to chaos in the economy (in the case of democracy) or to bureaucratism (in the case of management using autocratic methods).

6. A high level of legality is a condition of political democracy. In theory and in practice the limits of political freedom must be demarcated by the law, or else the freedom of some will restrict the freedom of others and will lead to anarchy.

7. Discipline within political and public organizations, in the state apparatus and so forth brings serious problems. As for the party, it may be said: The more democratically the party leadership is elected, the greater must be the discipline of its decisions. The greater the discussion in determining policy, the greater the unanimity in implementing it.

8. Joint responsibility is a consequence of democracy. In the conditions of the various and serious threats which our country has faced the creation of institutions of joint responsibility becomes an even more urgent matter.

9. Rank and file activity in the party is an exceptionally important feature. Voivodship congress commissions as well as the so-called horizontal structures and other features are an expression of it. However, the future depends on the harmony of vertical and horizontal links, corresponding to hierarchy and equality. These links do not have to be in opposition, and in the future they will not be.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER OUTLINES PAYMENTS SITUATION

LD011450 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP)--Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski in his speech submitted to the minutes of the 10th PUWP CC Plenary meeting said that Poland's payment situation was dramatic, virtually paralyzing the operation of the entire economy. A heavy burden is the circa 25 billion dollars debt in foreign exchange. This year's plan envisages repayment of credits and interest valued at about 10 billion dollars. But the planned exports earnings meet only 75 percent of the payment obligations. About 2.5 billion dollars had to be borrowed to fulfil these obligations.

Thus the plan stands no chance of implementation, for the export target of the first quarter of 1981 has not been reached and the credits obtained fell short of target. It is only with great difficulty that we can maintain imports of food and certain important raw materials, but situation also in this domain is deteriorating.

Talks with Poland's principal creditors on the rescheduling of Polish repayments have been taken up in Paris and London. Beginning with the third quarter of this year, this rescheduling should somewhat help ease the payment difficulties.

In the next three years it will be possible to earmark for imports only about 50 percent of exports earnings. The remainder will be used for paying back credits and interest which could not be rescheduled.

Imports of grain and animal fodder last year cost nearly 1.5 billion dollars not including the cost of transportation and interest rates. This year the cost will be still higher. Unless the grain and fodder problem is solved it will be impossible to strike a balance in foreign trade.

For the process of freeing the Polish economy from debt to get under way we must realize that over the current decade our exports must grow at a rate of over 15 percent a year and imports from capitalist countries can increase only insignificantly.

Had it not been for the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, our economic troubles would have been inestimably bigger. We also have debts in the socialist countries. I share the view that we should try to solve our problems through extensive commodity turnover both with the socialist and capitalist countries.

The economic reform will help solve the production and exports problems.

MINING MINISTRY REPORTS WORKER TURNOUT ON 2 MAY

LD021934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The Ministry of Mining reports that 35 percent of mining crews voluntarily reported for the first shift today at hard coal mines. Of the miners employed directly in the extraction of coal, about 40 percent reported for work.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CRITICAL OF FRG DECISION ON MAPS

LD040920 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 4 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY commented on the conference of West German education ministers, which unanimously decided to recognize the German Reich's December 31, 1937 borders as the only true "German" border on schoolmaps and in textbooks. The German ministers decided to take matters into their own hands, without heeding treaties, agreements and obligations resulting from the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, the daily said.

This resulted in a paradox: The Bonn Government had to face accomplished facts and, aware of the federal structure in the FRG, spread its hands helplessly.

For Poland, the FRG is a European state in borders marked out on the European map. By signing an international treaty with Poland, the FRG confirmed the existing Polish borders. Any activities which infringe the formal content of this treaty are nothing else then attempts at legal aggression.

The to-date excuse that the federal government is incompetent as concerns schoolbooks does not work anymore: This does not concern books, but the credibility of the state policy, which is being infringed by the ministers' resolution. ZYCIE WARSZAWY added that it is in Bonn's power to decide whether we should treat this conflict as intrigue or as helplessness.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. CSCE CHIEF DELEGATE

AU302012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 30 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Max Kampelman, head of the American delegation at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who now visits Romania.

Participating was Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The guest thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly for the interview granted to him, expressing profound satisfaction for having been received by the Romanian head of state and for having exchanged opinions on bilateral and international problems of mutual interest.

On the occasion highlighted was the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and the USA and the sides expressed the joint wish to expand and deepen further the good Romanian-American relations on political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and on other planes, to the advantage of both countries and peoples, of the understanding and collaboration among nations.

The sides also examined topical aspects of the international life. In this framework highlighted has been the necessity for efforts to be intensified in view of improving the world political climate, to promoting the policy of peace and observance of the national independence of all the peoples, of eliminating the sources of tension and conflict existing in various zones of the globe, solving the inter-state differences exclusively by means of political negotiations.

During the interview special attention was paid to the problems regarding the security and cooperation in Europe. On this line the sides considered the importance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference that should give an impetus to the coherent implementation of the Helsinki documents, should open the path to the adoption of measures meant to improve confidence and support disarmament on the continent. That should be conducive to expanded economic, technical, scientific, cultural collaboration as well as in other domains. The sides have shown that it is to the interest of all the European nations that the continuity of the Helsinki conference is achieved, that everything be done for building a united Europe.

The sides also highlighted the importance of implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, stress falling on the necessity of adopting practical measures for halting the arms race, for gradually passing on to a reduction of the military expenditure and the distribution of the resulting funds to the economic and social development of the respective countries and of the developing countries.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

TRADE UNION LEADER ADDRESSES MAY DAY MEETING

AU011747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting devoted to the May Day, the international day of the working people, took place in Bucharest on April 30, in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the other party and state leaders of Romania.

Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania spoke of the significance of the holiday.

Showing that the celebration of May Day this year takes place on the eve of the 60th foundation anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party, the speaker said: Life has strongly proved the rectitude of the RCP policy which creatively applies the general truths and laws of scientific socialism, the revolutionary materialistic-dialectical and historical conception to the specific conditions of Romania. The Communist Party, whose power lies in its lasting, indestructible link with the working class, with the broad masses of people, creditably fulfills its historical role of leading political force in society, uniting and guiding the constructive efforts of the entire people in the work of building socialism and communism in Romania.

In his speech, Cornel Onescu reviewed the achievements the Romanian people has scored especially in the years elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the RCP, stressing that the working people directly benefited from the achievements of the new society, that their welfare and happiness were the supreme goals of the entire policy of the Romanian party and state.

Presenting the important successes scored by the working people in various sectors of activity in observance of May Day and the forthcoming jubilee of the RCP, the speaker laid stress on the fact that the Romanian people unabatedly asserted its firm determination to do everything possible for the further implementation of the RCP programme, for the steady development of industry and agriculture, of the entire national economy--the certain basis of raising the material and cultural standard of living of all the working people, of strengthening Romania's sovereignty and independence.

Romania grounds her entire international activity on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, observance of each people's right to be master of its destinies, to develop freely and independently.

The RCP and the Romanian state--he went on--campaign for a broad international collaboration, for the elimination of the policy of force, domination and dictate, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict and of inter-state differences, for the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

The speaker reaffirmed Romania's known position on the main questions of the current international life.

At the end of his speech, he said:

On May Day, the Romanian working class addresses a warm message of friendship and solidarity to the working class and working people throughout the world, a call to joint, united struggle for the triumph of the lofty ideals of peace, freedom, democracy and progress.

We also address a warm revolutionary salute to the communist and workers' parties all over the world, to the socialist and social democratic parties, national liberation movements, to all the democratic and anti-imperialist forces together with the wish of fresh successes in their struggle for safeguarding and promoting the interests of the working people in their homeland, for social progress, independence and peace.

We want to assure once again the working class and the working people everywhere, the peoples of the world that Romania, the Communist Party and our people will further militate unflinchingly for a policy of peace, detente and broad international collaboration, of free and independent development of all peoples.

FINANCE MINISTER GIGEA MEETS MOZAMBIQUE BANKER

AU302013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES)--The talks between the delegations led by Petre Gigea, Romanian minister of finance, and Sergio Vieira, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, concluded in Bucharest, on April 30.

Conducted in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the talks emphasized the possibilities existing for the deepening of the cooperation in various compartments of industry and agriculture, the diversification of the goods exchanges and in other domains of activity. Fresh actions were agreed upon for their expansion, for contributing in this way, too, to the two countries' and peoples' economic and social progress.

After the conclusion of the talks, the heads of the delgations signed a credit agreement between the governments of the two countries on building economic objectives in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The same day, Ioan Florea, Romanian minister of forestry and building materials met the Mozambican guest with whom he discussed aspects related to the integration of the activity of forest exploitation within the actions for agricultural evelopment in Mozambique.

COOPERATION WITHIN 'INTERCOSMOS' PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

AU111821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, Apr 11 (AGERPRES)--In an interview he had with Romanian journalists on the eve of the world day of aviation and astronautics, the well-known Soviet pilot-spaceman, Maj Gen Pavel Popovich, said that Romania made an important contribution to the "Intercosmos" programme.

As you know, he said inter alia, a Romanian astronaut, that is now training at "Zvezdnyy Gorodok," is to fly a spaceship soon. We would like that this close collaboration in conquering the outer space continue to the end of scoring fruitful results for the benefit of our peoples. We hail Romania's participation in the "Intercosmos" programme, Pavel Popovich stated, and we hope that our collaboration will further witness an ascending course.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL TANKER--Bucharest, Apr 27 (AGERPRES)--A new 150,000-DWT ship--"Liberatea" oil tanker--was recently built at the shipyard of Constanta and will soon start sea trials. The ship is equipped with 28,400-H.P. engine manufactured at Resita, sails at a 16 knots/hour speed and has a prudent limit of endurance of 18,000 miles. The new oil tanker is also equipped with fully automated navigation and loading-unloading installations. At the same time, the fourth 150,000-DWT ship is being assembled at the Constanta shipyard and three 65,000-DWT ore carriers--for a Greek sailing company--and two bulk carriers having the same tonnage are being built. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 27 Apr 81 AU]

FRENCH CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Bucharest, Apr 29 (AGERPRES)--A program of cultural, scientific and technical collaboration was signed between the Government of Romania and the French Government for 1981, 1982 and 1983. The document stipulated the further development of the actions meant to lead to deepening the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples, especially through the organization of broad actions of cooperation in technics, science, education and culture, as a concrete contribution to the application of the summit agreements, to the development of the cooperation and good understanding on the continent and the world over. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 29 Apr 81 AU]

STANE DOLANC PAYS TRIBUTE TO TITO'S LEGACY

LD261504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0703 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Stane Dolanc article: "Resolutely in the Direction Indicated by Tito's Signposts;" commissioned by TANJUG on the anniversary of Josip Broz Tito's death]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG)--One year has passed since the day we were left without Comrade Tito. In terms of time this is a short period, but it is long enough to show that we are firmly on Tito's road, because all our orientations stem from the whole of our revolutionary development which Tito, with his vision as an inspired revolutionary and Marxist, knew how to plan and direct. Tito knew how to grasp the essence of social processes, to understand and feel everything that was going on in the people and the working class, to identify all the progressive democratic forces on which our party relied, under his leadership and in the process of a changing society. Tito armed the Yugoslav revolutionary workers' movement, headed by the Yugoslav Communist Party [YCP], with this knowledge, turning it into a conscious subject of the socialist revolution.

After all, it is well known that the roads of human progress are opened by those social movements and classes which struggle to change the world with the means and in the manner corresponding to the objective needs, demands and possibilities of historical development. Marx once said that whenever an epoch puts on the agenda the tasks which should be solved, it at the same time also finds the forces capable of carrying out these tasks. This also applies to great historical personalities. They are the strong and gifted individuals who most deeply penetrate the meaning of the objective social laws and the historical needs of their time, at the same time discovering the ways and means with which to arm social movements and classes and being capable, at crucial moments in history, of standing at the head of the people's masses, the organized movement and the struggle for human progress.

Tito was a historical personality of this kind. Heading our revolutionary movement, Tito knew how to awaken and fan up the conscience of the oppressed people's masses and move them into the crucial battle for social and national liberation, which triumphantly ended with the national liberation epoch expressed in our socialist revolution.

Tito's personality is multifaceted and rich, just as the Yugoslav revolution, unstoppable in its march, is multifaceted and rich. Comrade Tito's contribution is built into every single one of its strides. Having directly witnessed Tito's words and actions--as this was at one time also noted by Comrade Edvard Kardelj, his long-standing closest collaborator and a Marxist with broad horizons--we know that they were the motive power behind many of our most important decisions at crucial social turning points: "This is why Tito's work represents one of those historical phenomena which will for ever inspire every one of our society's socialist and progressive thoughts."

Tito was, above all, a Marxist revolutionary, not only because he devoted the whole of his life to the revolutionary struggle of the working class and working people for socialism, but also because he was, together with them an outstanding creator of the revolution. In his word and work the revolution came first, it was essential. Just like all the great Marxists who saw the revolution as a historical process of revolutionary transformation which marked the whole epoch of transformation from calss society to classless society, Tito always endeavored to ensure that communists, by means of their ideological and political influence and their entire activity, should link the present with the future and the immediate demands and aims of the working class and all the working people with the far-reaching revolutionary, historical goals.

Thanks to the Marxist revolutionary orientation of Yugoslav communists, in recent decades and under Tito's leadership our movement has in practice and theory rejected both social-democratic opportunism and Stalinist dogmatism, as well as any other deviation from revolutionary Marxism.

Tito and Yugoslav communists knew that the conditions and prerequisites for revolutionary undertakings did not create themselves without the conscious activity of people but were created by the revolutionary activity of the conscious subjective forces led by the objective trends in the development of society. In all the stages of the revolution Tito kept stressing the first-rate role and historical responsibility of the YCP or the LCY. He always addressed communists openly, in keeping with principles and in a critical manner. proceeding from the assumption that socialism was what mattered not only for the vanguard of the working class, but that it must unavoidably be the work of the broadest strata of the working class and working people. Owing to this he always kept stressing the exceptional role of the socialist alliance, trade unions, youth and other organized forces of socialist revolutionary social awareness and action.

Tito's emphasis on the significance and responsibility of the subjective forces never meant neglect of the objective factors and circumstances or reliance on bureaucratic or any other voluntarism [as received]. The empty, pseudo-revolutionary phrases were as odious to him as purposeless opportunism.

Even though as a creative, unique and unrepeatable act and process every genuine revolution is by the nature of things original, the strategy and practice of the Yugoslav revolution contributed to the fact that this truth is today understood more broadly in the international workers' movement. The revolutionary achievement of the LCY, headed by Tito, has fully confirmed Marx' and Lenin's thesis on the diversity of the roads which lead to socialism, but whose historical and social essence remains the same. This is also the essence of the idea of the specific Yugoslav road to socialism.

The Yugoslav revolutionary creative effort, open to all experiences, has not been a slave to dogmas, prescriptions and authorities. However necessary, logical and rational some of the well-established solutions looked at first sight and even though they had been accepted by many, Yugoslav communists, under Tito's leadership, always reexamined them critically and accepted or rejected them from the point of view of their own experiences and concrete conditions of the struggle for socialism, the immedidate and historical interest of their working class and people and their revolutionary Marxist orientation. They did so not in order to be original at any price, but because they were aware that this alone was the way to carry out a true revolution. After all, Yugoslav communists have never forgotten Marx' thought that "revolutions are never made to order."

Proceeding from the understanding that the revolution should never be placed above the working masses and their historical aspiration, Tito was always turned toward the working class and the working man. For Tito the working man always was the main creative force and subject of socialism, which means that the ceaseless struggle for a genuinely better life for him and for his personal happiness--or, in other words, for the kind of social and material relations in which the working man will, in a sovereign manner, decide the conditions, means and results of his work--is the purpose of all of our social aspirations and of the whole of our socialist development. Tito remained faithful to his class in all the periods of his life. He saw for himself the real strength of the workers in enterprises and work organizations and in numerous revolutionary clashes. Confidence in the creative energies of the working class stems from Tito's consistent Marxist views, from his deep penetration into the essence of this true and therefore indestructible science.

This science established that the working class is that social force which, by its position in society and its association with the most progressive form of production, is called upon to carry out the greatest liberating missions in the history of mankind, to achieve the genuine liberation of labor and create a world free from economic and all other forms of subjugation.

Tito's concept of the historical role of the working class was not the result of book learning and was not dogmatic. For him it represented the first and most important orientation of his life. One only has to remember his aspiration as a young worker to learn his craft as well as possible, to search for something new all the time, to strive for more modern production, but also to find out the power of the organized European workers' movement. Of particular importance for his revolutionary work was his acquaintance with Leninist ideas through taking an active part in the October Revolution and what he learned after returning home in the Yugoslav revolutinary movement, in which he performed various responsible duties ranging from workers' representative and party cell secretary to YCP general secretary and LCY president.

Understanding that the working class was the main social force which secured revolutionary socialist development, Tito addressed the working class in this sense in his numerous articles, ranging from those in the days of the country's rehabilitation and the introduction of self-management to the time of his death. In the forefront is his trust in and recognition of working people and his appeal to them to be, above all, factors in and a guarantee of our development in the direction of building a communist society.

This is also the reason for Tito's constant efforts to ensure that the working class was represented in all the structures of our society in such a way that its immediate and historical interests were decisive in the settling of all the major questions of our development and, in particular, to ensure that its role was dominant in the League of Communists. In this connection Tito often reiterated: "If the League of Communists is the vanguard of the working class, then the workers must be in that vanguard...in this way the League of Communists will really be the representative of that social stratum which today constitutes the basis of our community, the cohesive force of our society, the foundation of the whole of our social life." In this connection he also warned that the dominent role of the working class in our society and the LCY could not be achieved merely by changing the social structure, especially if this were reduced to the simple inclusion of workers in the League of Communists, but that this was primarily a matter requiring radical changes in the position of the working class.

Tito's devotion to the working class, its interests and its social role was deeply political and humane. Sensing and understanding its material and social position, he accurately expressed and politically formulated what the workers felt and were thinking. He was unsparing in criticizing bureaucratic and technocratic usurpations of power, restrictions on democratic and self-managing rights of the working peoples, and phenomena of unjustifiable social differences, economic crime and other forms of misuse of social resources and property for the purpose of personal enrichment. An uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena and trends is inseparable from Tito's views on socialism as a society in which the struggle for a better life of man and for his personal happiness is the supreme principle.

This humane feature of Tito's personality, his care for people and the attainment of their happiness, also stemmed from his understanding of the deepest meaning of socialism, which "should primarily mean better relations between people. Humanism in the real sense of the world is essential to socialism."

Self-management too, which is particularly aimed at overcoming the division between the producers and those who administer the means of production, was seen by Tito not as an "epoch-making discovery made by us in the further development of Marxism and Leninism, as some new experiment of ours on the road to the building of socialism."

He pointed out that the essence of it was contained in the Marxist science. But he judged that the emergence of self-management in our practice was of epoch-making significance "because Marxist science rates it (self-management) as one of the most important if not the most important factor in the changing of relations between production and distribution in society and, on the other hand, because it is being implemented for the first time in history, and during a very short period in the process of revolutionary development, in a small and backward country such as ours."

Tito's struggle for the settling of the natinoal question, for the forging of the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and for the realization of national freedom and equality is undoubtedly the greatest achievement which Tito permanently built into the indestructible foundations of the Yugoslav multinational socialist self-managing community.

The national question is, certainly, not a sphere of life in which everything can be settled once and forever. It comprises not only political equality but also the attainment of economic and cultural equality and the creation of the general conditions needed for the flourishing of every nation and every nationality. All of which constitutes an integral part of our constant action aimed at strengthening brotherhood and unity. Consequently, Yugoslav communists--and Tito personally--constantly paid and continue to pay attention to the further development of the policy of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Only self-management can strengthen the foundations of democratic relations on an equal footing among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Thanks to this policy and practice, the Yugoslav socialist community has not only safeguarded and consolidated brotherhood and unity but, by virtue of its approach to the settling of the national question, it has become an example of democratic relations among nations. This unity has clearly manifested itself in the settling of individual problems during crisis situations and especially the recent and present struggle against nationalism, chauvinism and the counter revolutionary attempts aimed at hindering our country's development and directing it in another direction. Throughout all this, both recently in Kosovo and in the reaction in the whole of the country, we have had another manifestation of the role of the working class and, in general, self-managingly associated working people of the whole of Yugoslavia, who are proving themselves to be not only a powerful giant, but also the most important exponent of progressive interests in the field of the national question as well.

The brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, as Tito kept telling us, must be guarded by us as the apple of our eye and must be constantly developed and consolidated, because it represents the basic guarantee of our success in the building of socialism and of Yugoslavia's stability and strength. This is why we must always be ideologically and politically vigilant against the manifestations of nationalism and the most dangerous form of counterrevolutionary tendencies in Yugoslav conditions.

When speaking about Tito as a communist revolutionary, it is impossible to avoid mentioning that he was an unwavering and passionate fighter for peace, for the brotherhood of nations, for the new and more humane world of tomorrow, because the two highest goals of the socialist movement--the liberation of labor and lasting peace between men and nations--are interdependent.

An internationalist in his origin, his class membership, his communist orientation and his revolutionary activity, Tito was the pioneer, builder and tireless defender of our independence, the creator not only of our own foreign policy, but also one of the architects of the policy of active coexistence and nonalignment. It is clear that not only that part of the world which is being economically and politically discriminated against, but also all the other progressive forces of the world are comprehending the significance of nonalignment into which Tito and Yugoslavia invested decades of political, state and diplomatic efforts.

Tito's merit before history is that he was among the first to understand--in the epoch of socialist revolutions and anticolonial movements that are taking place in an unevenly developed world in which the degree of interdependence and links between the destinies of its parts are growing--that the right of every people to freedom, independence, security and the choise of its own social order should become the supreme norm of behavior of all the members of the international community, of both the small and the powerful states.

Landmarks on this road, which brought Yugoslavia an enormous international reputation, friendship and support from all progressive and democratic forces in the world, were represented by the six conferences of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. Each one of them represented a great international event, a mobilization of the forces of peace and an expansion of the influence of the nonaligned countries on world politics, a step forward toward the creation of democratic relations in international life. At all these gatherings, Tito, one of their main initiators, was a personality who, within the circle of outstanding architects of this policy, mobilized and moved by the force of argument and his own personal example, directed toward action, sought and found the common denominator of the forces of independence and, in general, excelled in this nonsectarian and undogmatic approach to contemporary questions of international relations, always as an equal among equals.

For him, as a Marxist and revolutionary, active peaceful coexistence was not an option in favor of the international status quo and stagnation. Tito saw in the policy of coexistence the creation of international relations which encourage progressive processes and trends in the world and create conditions for the release of forces and the development of socialism as a world process. He saw in it--before others did--the revolutionary essence of struggle for the creation in the present-day world of the most favorable conditions for the strengthening of liberation movements, for the liquidation of colonialism, for free and autonomous socialist development and for the struggle against imperialist reactionary forces which tried and still try to check and to reverse the clock of history by using force, economic discrimination and external intervention.

"It is clear," Tito said in Cairo in 1964, "that there is no peace without freedom, but in present conditions it is also true that there is no freedom without peace either." These words concisely defined Tito's understanding of the basic contradictions in international relations as well as the stance which enabled Yugoslavia to safeguard its independence and fulfill its internationalist debt to the world community and to human progress. Peace is not threatened by liberation movements and revolutions but by attempts to suppress them and by relations of dependence, regardless of whether they concern relations between states with the same or different social systems. In other words, peace is a function of freedom and equality, while freedom is a function of peace.

This and other such understanding by Tito were fully and consistently applied in Yugoslav foreign policy. Firmly abiding by Tito's orientation Yugoslavia was and is in the front ranks of the fighters for the independence of all peoples. In the past 3 and 1/2 decades, Yugoslavia and Tito have stood by every progressive movement in the world and by every victim of aggression. Always on the side of the oppressed and of those who struggle for the liberation of people, man and labor and for the democratization of international life, they extended moral-political, diplomatic and often--in accordance with their possibilities--material help to the peoples of Africa, Asia, Central and South America in their struggle against domination and for more progressive social relations.

Deeply convinced about the inevitability of different roads to socialism, Yugoslavia and Tito persistently sought and found the possibility of developing the widest possible equal cooperation with all socialist countries and movements.

With the same consistent and sincere attitude, they favored understanding and all forms of cooperation with capitalist and other states and great results were achieved in this respect. These relations were based on the principles of voluntary and equal cooperation and of noninterference in internal affairs.

This principled and consistently applied course emanates from the essence of socialist revolution, from the essence of our self-managing social order, and from the work of Josip Broz Tito, the fighter who, since he was young, served his class, his people and general progress. Freed from all narrow nationalist prejudices and inspired by the revolutionary ideas of communism, Tito as a statesman placed his enormous energy and authority as a famous leader of the armed liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia to implementing the principles of international peaceful coexistence to overcome the tendencies and practice of domination, spheres of interests, hotbeds of war and conflicts, and to ensure a peaceful life for the people, and strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, integrity and equality of all states.

All this multiplied Yugoslavia's influence on all continents, strengthened its international position and aroused sympathies among millions of people in the socialist and capitalist worlds and the developing countries. Tito walked through an open door into world history as a personality who marked our epoch--as emphasized throughout the world on the occasion of his death. Tito is a personality who does not belong only to us, to our era, but to the whole world--he is an exceptional figure of our times. Tito is a symbol of the fighter for peace and an expression of humanist vision of a new world, freed of fear of the destruction of man by man, of a world whose generations will not know the craze for war or of chaos.

Leading the Yugoslav working class and fighting for the welfare of all our nations and nationalities and for the peoples of the world, Tito created something which outlived him and which will outlive present and future generations. And this is the source of the victorious march, continuity and strength of our socialist revolution.

This feeling affirmed itself during the past year when we continued to follow Tito's signposts without him. The working class, working people, all our nations and nationalities are deeply convinced that the continuation of Tito's policy on the domestic and international plane for socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia represents the only possible choice and road. They will resolutely defend this commitment by all the means of a sovereign country and an independent revolution.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON ANNIVERSARY OF TITO'S DEATH

LD032202 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 May 81

[Milika Sundic commentary: "A Year Without Tito--With Tito"]

[Text] We made our pledge to Tito that we shall follow him--and we have fulfilled this pledge. We pledged to safeguard the gains of the revolution--and this we are doing. We feel a great vacuum without Tito but all of us are fighting as one so that Tito may remain with us even after Tito.

Last year without Tito was longer, more difficult and sadder than any year with him and alongside him. We have, nevertheless, remained composed and resolute in the way in which Tito taught us. We faced many problems and many problems await us. The entire world, and we with it, experienced grave moments in the past 12 months and is still experiencing them. Peace is dangerously threatened. Never since the last great war has it been farther away and at the same time more necessary than now.

Tito felt this better than anybody else when he sent messages of peace from his sick bed to the leading statesmen of the world. Everybody remembers this today, both those who followed his message and those who did not. To both, however, it is clear that it is not only Yugoslavia which lost Tito. Tito's death was a great loss for the entire peace-loving world.

In today's world, a checkered world, a world divided into blocs, a world which is more hungry and poor than rich, we are witness to all sorts of things: from senseless wars to pressures and interference in the internal affairs of independent states. There is not a single country in the world which has no problems and there has never been so litte goodwill to resolve problems in the proper way. In this maelstrom of unforeseeable currents Yugoslavia too found itself in the middle of March. The forces of darkness did not leave us in peace either, or perhaps we were not vigilant enough to notice this on time. Internal and external enemies of Socialist Yugoslavia tried in the past days to undermine us from within. They chose Kosovo, a part of Yugoslavia, where the forces of irredentism from the ranks of the Albanian nationality--thanks also to our own lack of vigilance--had deep roots. In conclusion with greater Albanian chauvinism and the most sinister international reaction of all shades, irredentism in Kosovo wanted us to observe the anniversary of Tito's death and the holiday of labor [May Day]--which we are celebrating for the first time without Tito--with yet another great scar.

Our reaction was both firm and uncompromising, though perhaps not also timely. In view of the cunning and aggressive energy we were also a little naive. We in fact wanted to believe those who should not be believed.

But the enemy did not succeed in confusing us. He received the only reply which he deserves, first from the people of Kosovo and then from all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Our pledge to Tito that we shall safeguard the gains of the revolution--the basis of which are brotherhood and unity and equality of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia--we fulfilled this time too, as if Tito were still among us, in Tito's manner. The enemy was told loud and clear that its sinister plans will never be realized and that we shall make no deals with it. Whenever needed, Yugoslavia has known how to oppose the enemy and has been able to do so.

Relevant lessons have been learned from the events which took place in Kosovo. This is the most difficult lesson which we had to learn without Tito's advice and without his personal participation in resolving such a major problem. But Tito would not be what he has always meant to us if he had not left behind him a united and resolute Yugoslavia to persist on his path. The enemy wanted to put this to a test and it was vastly mistaken. Now we know with whom we deal and what should be done whenever and wherever the enemy emerges.

BISHOPS ASK THAT RIGHTS OF CHURCH BE RESPECTED

LD021920 Vatican City in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1715 GMT 2 May 81

[Statement by the Assembly of the Bishops' Conference of Yugoslavia]

[Text] In connection with statements made recently by some representatives of social forums and social information media with regard to the activity of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, we, the Catholic Bishops, gathered in Zagreb between 3 and 28 April 1981 [as heared] at our regular spring assembly of the Bishops' Conference of Yugoslavia make the following unanimous statement for the public:

First, in carrying out our bishops' service, we are nurturing respect and love for the persons who believe and act differently than we do, but we cannot be indifferent to truth and good. We constantly bear in mind that the protection of the church's mission is not of a political but of a religious (?nature), that is, it is aimed at spreading the kingdom of God and at saving souls.

We love our peoples to whom we belong and we are loyal to the legal power, but we decisively reject the reproach that we have any kind of pretensions whatsoever of a political nature or desire for social privileges. However, not a single bishop can renounce the right to discharge unhindered his religious and moral mission or the duty to pass moral judgment when this is demanded by the fundamental rights of human beings and the saving of the souls.

Second, we regret that at times the performance of our religious activity is wrongly interpreted, an activity which is based on God's laws. Our mission is to point out when these laws are violated by practical discrimination of the believers. We stress that we would betray our bishop's mission were we not to warn and defend with every permissible means our believers from the atheization [ateizacija] which is being systematically carried out in our society.

Third, the constitutional laws guarantee religious freedoms such as the freedom of contacts with the Holy See, the freedom of appointment of bishops and employment of priests and other religious servants, the freedom of evangelization and catechization and the freedom of the religious press. Nevertheless, some of these and other freedoms are noticeably restricted by the authorities, such as the passing over of believers in society and in public life in favor of others, pressure on parents and young people because of their attendance for religious instruction, exclusion of the religion and of the church from social information media, restriction of the rights of believers in some hospitals, in some social community centers, and in prison when they want and seek the assistance of religious servants; furthermore, soldiers, who are believers, are unable to carry out their religious duties and there are difficulties in constructing new religious buildings.

Fourth, in view of the case of Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac we state that we are constantly witnessing people spontaneously paying their respects at his grave. We hope that the church will one day pronounce its judgment on this tribute of respect and on the personality of Cardinal Stepinac from the religious and moral viewpoint after having objectively examined all testimonies.

Fifth, the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia is carrying out its mission with the strength of the teaching of Jesus, fully in line with the Holy See and in firm unity and cooperation with bishops and all local churches of our peoples. In the spirit of the Second Vatican Council, our church is ready to cooperate with other churches, religious communities and with our society in the service of man on the basis of equality, mutual understanding and respect. We want a peaceful and just life together with all citizens, we consider a public defense in reply to public accusations as a fundamental civil right, and in seeking solutions for questions of disputes, we wish for an open, sincere and free dialogue.

[Dated] Zagreb, 30 April 1981.

[Signed] The Bishops of Yugoslavia.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS EXPECTED ON LEADERSHIP

LD011500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--A public discussion of a year and a half having been completed, constitutional amendments on collective work, responsibility and leadership are soon to be enacted in Yugoslavia.

On the model of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, a one-year term, Tito's specific political testament, is envisaged for political offices from the municipal to the federal level.

The initiative for collective work, responsibility and leadership was raised by Tito at the Eighth Congress of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions in November 1978. Corresponding amendments to the republican and provincial constitutions will also be passed. Yugoslavia is a federal state of six constitutent republics and two autonomous provinces.

The Yugoslav Constitution had it regulated in advance that, when the function of the president of Yugoslavia runs out, the authority of the head of state is to be transferred as a whole to the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia. The LCY statute, however, had not regulated in advance who would and how--in case of the LCY president's death--exercise his function. Josip Broz Tito was the president of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for life.

When the LCY was left without its president on last May 4, all matters related to the function of the LCY president were transferred to the authority of its highest forum--its congress.

Early last June, the LCY Central Committee decided to take over the role of a "collective president" for a time, until the next congress. By the LCY authorization, some of the presidential functions were transferred to the authority of its Presidency due to elect from its ranks its president with a one-year term.

The next LCY congress, the 12th congress, will have to finally decide on all of that and adjust the LCY statute to the conditions required for putting the Tito initiative into practice.

Thus, the now president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic (the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, central Yugoslavia), is due to cede his post to Sergej Kraigher (the Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia) in May. A year earlier, Lazar Kolisevski (the Republic of Macedonia, south-eastern Yugoslavia) occupied that post.

Stevan Doronjski (the Province of Voivodina, northeastern Yugoslavia) held the post of the president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee a year ago. The president of the LCY's highest executive forum now is Lazar Mojsov (the Republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia) and he is due to cede this post to another member of the Presidency in the fall.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia has eight members: One from each of the nation's six republics and two provinces.

The Presidency of the LCY Central Committee has twenty-four members: the presidents of the central committees of the nation's six republics and two provinces ex officio as well as two delegated representatives from each republic and province.

POTRC ADDRESSES LABIN REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD011852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Labin, 1 May (TANJUG)--The red mining area of Labin celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Labin Republic and Prostina uprising, as well as labor day and the jubilee of the uprising of the nations and peoples of Yugoslavia, with a May Day people's rally attended by 10,000 inhabitants of the Labin area and Istria. The meeting was addressed by Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia. In addition to participants in the Labin Republic and Prostina uprising, the celebration was attended by Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee and chairman of the committee for the celebration of the jubliee of the Labin Republic and Prostina uprising; revolutionary Dr Pavle Gregoric, member of the Council of the Federation;

Milorad Viskic, president of the Trade Union Council of Croatia; and representatives of the organs and organizations of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the Yugoslav People's Army, Titovo Uzice and Krusevo--twin towns of the Labin municipality--and representatives of the Italian community in Istria, Rijeka and the Slovene littoral.

At the people's meeting, Miran Potrc, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, first congratulated the working people and citizens of Labin and Istria on the jubilee of the Labin Republic and Prostina uprising and on labor day.

Speaking about the direction of future social actions, Potrc said that all workers, and not only workers in production organizations of associated labor, should be more concerned about creating income, assuring normal production and the use of capacities, and increasing productivity and income, and much less about consumption. At the moment, Potrc stressed, production and exports are increasing and supplies are more regular. Prices are still rising but the rate of increase, compared with the first month of this year, has been more than halved and the rate of investments is more moderate. Much has also been done regarding the protection of the workers' standard of living and the coordination between the growth of personal incomes and the rising cost of living.

At the large people's meeting in Labin, Miran Potrc also spoke about the third congress of self-managers. He emphasized that this event must also be a congress of action for a consistent implementation of its recommendations and for a resolute settlement of accounts with all who do not want or are incapable of implementing them. Referring to the present situation in Yugoslavia, Potrc said that regardless of the problems and difficulties, which are numerous and which we do not hide, our working people have every reason to be proud of what has been achieved and to be content. Yugoslavia has become a strong and in every respect developed community of brotherly nations and nationalities. We have never been stronger or more unified in our common destiny than today. Our country has achieved an enormous international reputation and prestige and has become a factor which cannot be ignored, a factor of peace and stability in today's otherwise turbulent and unstable world. Yugoslavia has proved that [word indistinct] disputes about the borders can be successfully solved through mutual readiness, and that national minorities can represent a bridge of friendship instead of discord between states. We are pleased, Potrc said, that we can, as an example of such relations, emphasize our relations with friendly and neighboring Italy, which are of great importance for the peaceful and successful development of this area, as well as for peace in Europe and the world. At the same time, because of this policy, our country has become like a bone in the throat of some people and a target which they would like to destroy.

Miran Potrc pointed out that various and often very perfidious attempts are being made to destablize our economy, to undermine our system of self-management, to discredit our nonaligned policy and even to spread germs of discord among our nations and nationalities. In their brutality they do not even refrain from the most direct interference in our internal affairs, trying to undermine the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslavia nation and nationalities and thus also our sovereignty, independence and integrity as a state. Of course, the enemy will not and cannot succeed in this, but this does not mean that we should not be vigilant and cautious.

A greetings telegram was sent from the Labin meeting to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

BELGRADE RADIO URGES GREATER MAY DAY VIGILANCE

AU302045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary read by announcer]

[Text] This year we observe and celebrate May Day with greater vigilance than in past years. As we know, recently the enemy of our country and of its integrity and unity, its system and its independent policy once again rose--not for the first or the last time--against all our foundations and achievements.

His main goal is to break up Yugoslavia, and his main weapon in this connection is hatred for other peoples. We have more than enough experience in the struggle against such a weapon and against such goals. We will know both those who seek for their own people the rights that they deny to other peoples and those who loudly advocate freedom for all peoples at the same time that they hold their own people in slavery.

It is certain that we have no intention of again learning what we long ago learned well under the force of historical circumstances, and it is certain that we will use that knowlefge, gained at the highest price, to most resolutely defend the equality, freedom and rights of all peoples and nationalities and all citizens of Yugoslavia. Whoever does not know that, does not know with whom he is dealing. And he is dealing with the entire united and resolute Yugoslavia--with a Yugoslavia that, after Tito, has not become either less strong or less united in brotherhood or less resolute in defending what it has succeeded in accomplishing in the past 40 years; with a Yugoslavia that can have no understanding or tolerance whatsoever for those who proclaim the festive days of hatred and killing; with a Yugoslavia that tomorrow celebrates the festive day of labor, the labor on which our equal and common rights and our equal and common duties and responsibilities and our common prospects must be based.

We have said that this year we celebrate the festive day of labor with greater vigilance than in the past--with greater vigilance, but also with a greater faith in the values of labor and brotherhood because precisely what has tried to threaten our integrity and our unity has demonstrated how great that unity is and how firm and resistant that integrity is. Thus we await tomorrow's festive day of labor with one experience more. We do not hide that the new experience has filled us with a certain bitterness, but that bitterness has also increased the firmness of our faith in what we consider the basic values of our society.

Our goal is to ensure that everyone will be in peace and free in his home and on his soil, that everyone will be free in his opinions, that everyone will be master over the means and results of his work. The fruits and results of our joint work are visible through every window in all parts of our country. These fruits oblige us to guard them and to increase them also. And we will guard them against any enemy and we will increase them despite all enemies.

Convinced that you will always be successful in this work, dear listeners, we congratulate you on the festive day of labor and hope that you spend it in peace, joy and pleasure.

ORGANIZATIONS SEND MAY DAY GREETINGS TO PEOPLE

LD011502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0943 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--"Unwavering is our determination to materialize Tito's vision of Yugoslavia.

"By materializing Tito's initiative, we shall promote the responsibility of every collective body and individuals in them for their own work", all of the nation's socio-political organizations say in their message of May Day greetings to all the working people in Yugoslavia.

"Our ties with the Tito achievements are unique since the Tito achievements are the signpost of our readiness to safeguard, defend and further build the socialist self-management community, its freedom, independence, togetherness and equality of its nations and nationalities", the message says.

The May Day greetings point to the determination to stop any attempt by hostile, nationalist and counterrevolutionary forces which wish to break Yugoslavia's togetherness, threaten its security, frustrate and make impossible its socialist self-management development.

"Yugoslavia has lastingly opted for the struggle for the national, economic and political equality of countries and peoples, for freedom and peace, tension-easing in the world, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and peaceful settlement of disputes", the May Day proclamation underlines.

"Tito's Yugoslavia has been and will remain a fellow fighter and friend of all peace-loving forces, active and solidarity [as received] in its support to all revolutionary and liberation movements in the world, uncompromising in the struggle against assaults on the freedom and independence of peoples against any policy of force and (?intervention)", all of Yugoslavia's socio-political organizations say in their message.

KOSOVO MARKS MAY DAY WITH WORK, VIGILANCE

LD021720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Pristina 2 May (TANJUG)--Miners and smelters from Trepca combine spent this year's May Day holidays in the struggle for new tons of lead and zinc. Workers from Kosovo thermal powerplants and a number of other collectives were also at their workplaces.

This year 1 and 2 May passed in Pristina and other towns in Kosovo in a working atmosphere but also in an atmosphere of readiness of working people to react in the sharpest possible manner against any attempt at manifesting hostile activity, together with members of all-people's defense, and organs of social self-protection and security. Because of this, hostile elements who even in the days immediately preceding the holidays were active in several smaller places in the province and who have distributed leaflets and displayed slogans, interrupted school classes, provocatively worn some items of the Albanian folk costume and in some places even tried to organize new demonstrations, have not dared to emerge in public in the last 2 days.

Even during the holidays the extensive political activity in the province has not been interrupted. It is believed that next week this acitivty will become even more intensive and fruitful. It is justifiably expected that the meetings discussing recent events will acquire another element: more detailed statements on the counterrevolutionary nature and aims of the hostile actions and more rigorous differentiation. A strong impetus for this will no doubt be provided by the mission of the Kosovo League of Communists provincial committee convened for 5 May which, it has been announced, will ascertain the causes, circumstances and consequences of the recent hostile demonstrations.